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U. S. Department of Agriculture

For the Season 1925

FRUIT TREES
ROSES
Ornamental Trees
Etc.

CATALOGUE

GROWN FOR SALE BY

L. P. ROSEN & SON

FERNHILL NURSERY

EPPING

N.S.W.

Australia

(Close to Railway Station—
7 minutes)

Telegrams: ROSEN, Epping
Tel.: 96 Epping

Cables:
"Fernursery," Sydney

With the exception of the North & South Coast lines, distances from Epping are the same as from Sydney. On Northern lines, take 14 miles away; on the South Coast, add 14 miles to your respective distance from Sydney, and you have the distance from Epping.

As these rates only apply when freights are prepaid, customers are requested to add the amount to their remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added to the above rate at the receiving station. If freight is not enclosed we will always send to pay. Unattended platforms have always to be prepaid. Insured risk rate 10% extra.

STAMPED PARCELS PREPAID RATES (MAIL TRAIN).

Not exceeding		3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	Each additional 28 lb. or part thereof
		s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Miles	25	0 5	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6	0 8
	50	0 6	0 6	0 8	1 3	1 9	2 4	3 1	4 0	1 1
	75	0 6	0 8	1 1	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 3	5 4	1 3
	100	0 7	1 1	1 3	2 2	2 11	3 8	5 4	6 7	1 8
	125	0 8	1 3	1 7	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 5	8 0	1 10
	150	1 0	1 5	1 9	2 11	4 0	5 2	7 2	9 2	2 3
	175	1 1	1 7	2 2	3 4	4 7	5 9	8 3	10 5	2 6
	200	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 8	5 2	6 6	9 2	11 7	2 11
	250	1 4	1 10	2 11	4 7	6 4	8 0	10 8	13 7	3 4
	300	1 8	2 3	3 4	5 4	7 0	8 8	12 1	15 4	3 6
	350	1 10	2 6	3 8	5 9	8 0	9 6	12 10	16 3	3 8
	400	2 3	2 10	3 10	6 4	8 8	10 5	13 7	16 11	4 1
	500	2 6	3 1	3 11	7 0	9 11	12 1	15 3	18 8	4 7
	600	2 10	3 4	4 1	8 0	10 8	13 7	16 11	20 4	5 1
	700	3 0	3 8	4 7	8 3	11 7	15 0	18 8	22 0	5 4
	850	3 4	4 1	5 9	9 2	13 4	16 6	21 1	23 11	5 9
Over	850	3 8	5 1	7 5	10 5	15 8	19 1	23 11	27 4	6 7

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES, GOODS TRAIN, FOR NURSERY GOODS.

We are now permitted to send all kinds of Nursery Goods by goods train, at single package rates, if such packages do not exceed 140lb. in weight. This rate is much cheaper than stamped parcel rates, but not so quick or reliable. Freight is the same if paid on arrival, except unattended platforms, which must be prepaid. Minimum weight, 14lbs. Following are the charges:—

Miles.	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs.	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s d	s d	s d	s d
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 2	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100 miles.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

PARCEL POST RATES (PREPAID ONLY).

This way of despatching is suitable for those living a long distance from the railway. We can always select small trees or cut hard back for such orders. Six rose plants weigh 2 to 3lb., 12 rose plants weigh 5 to 7lb., and 10 small fruit trees would weigh about 7 to 10lb. packed, according to size.

Not exceeding	1lb. s d	2lb. s d	3lb. s d	4lb. s d	5lb. s d	6lb. s d	7lb. s d	8lb. s d	9lb. s d	10lb. s d	11lb. s d
N.S. Wales ..	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State and N.Z. ...	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

BUSINESS TERMS

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their living, growth, description, quality or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are to be returned to us at once.

In forwarding you our Twenty-fourth Annual Price List, we tender our best thanks to all customers for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order given to us, and in the 23 years that we have traded we have worked up one of the largest fruit tree and rose nurseries in N.S.Wales, and used very little other advertisement than satisfied customers' voluntary recommendations.

CORRESPONDENCE to be addressed to **L. P. ROSEN & SON, EPPING, N. S. WALES**, as letters are sometimes delayed by being mis-sent to Victoria or Tasmania.

PRICES.—Prices throughout this Catalogue have been placed as low as possible consistent with first-class quality and true-to-name careful growing. We are unable to allow any discounts, and prices quoted are for nett cash within one month of receipt of invoice. Three months overdue accounts will be handed in for collection, unless otherwise agreed at time of sale.

PAYMENTS.—To us unknown customers are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage. Remittance may be made by Cheque (if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have exchange added), Money Orders and Postal Notes (payable at Epping). Please do not affix stamps on P.N., and keep a record of the numbers in case any are lost, for if numbers are known they are easily traced.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS.—To save possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, for if no instructions are received we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on separate sheets, not mixed with the remarks or instructions of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Be sure and sign your name and give address; orders reach us lacking either or both. Ladies will assist us by prefixing Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly evergreen trees, and when customer lives miles away from railway, as it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting, enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after prepaying freight will be refunded with invoice, but if not sufficient, we will always, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more. One dozen fruit trees weigh about 12 to 18 lbs., according to size; fifty trees weight about 50 to 60 lbs.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, and is charged only at cost price. All orders accompanied with remittance are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Epping Station, and all goods then travel at consignee's risk and expense.

EXECUTING ORDERS.—All orders are executed and despatched promptly within 24 hours of receipt, and when they are not desired immediately an acknowledgement will be posted giving as near as possible a list of articles which cannot be supplied, etc. All orders are advised or invoiced the same day as despatched and receipts given for moneys enclosed on printed form, so as to check possible error in booking.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we are asked to do so. Intending Customers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N.S. Wales.

BOOKED ORDERS.—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., upon receipt of catalogue and then book your order, giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. It costs no more to order early.

We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for customers from seedlings, or bud selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are worked. For Autumn budding in February and March, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut leaves off. For grafting cut dormant growth in late July.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances, some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown customers' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State customers would post their orders to arrive not later than Wednesday, as the Inspector only calls every Thursday, and all Inter-State orders have to be fumigated and certificate accompany them.

DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney; as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

REPLACEMENTS.—We cannot undertake to replace, gratis, plants that may fail, as we do not consider either success or failure to be under our control once Plants are despatched, unsucceess being sometimes attributed to the quality of the plants rather than to what is often its real cause, improper planting, unfavorable weather, or want of water and after care; but as a plant is a living, breathing thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound and healthy plant. There are many causes for death, some known and many unknown, but suitable weather, proper planting, and reasonable after care will reduce the possibility of a failure to a minimum. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

ONLY THE BEST.—We are often asked to send only the best varieties in fruit trees, and roses, but this is largely a matter of tastes and localities, as what pleases one does not suit another, but where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

AGED TREES.—We are sometimes asked for two, three-year, or older trees as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large buyers, those who make a living in orcharding, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any desired shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any

older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. A yearling tree is one which has made one season's growth from the bud or graft.

MISTAKES.—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders to send out goods absolutely true to label, yet, in the busy season, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves prepared to promptly rectify any errors as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; if not correct, write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons, or treatment of stock after despatching we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made. If notified of any such error, we shall see that satisfactory correction is made.

NEW VARIETIES.—We constantly import new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them in Epping, as the climatic conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if customers more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations with us, hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

PRUNING.—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most customers prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

FUMIGATION.—All Summer Fruit Trees are fumigated before sending out, and if customers require it we are prepared at all times to specially fumigate before despatch.

Fernhill Nursery is close to Epping Station (7 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 30 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. **BUSINESS HOURS.**—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30. Closed on Sundays.

Our Trees, Roses, etc., are hardy and well-rooted, and likely to give every reasonable satisfaction. Any varieties not listed we are always willing to procure, if available.

We decline to deliver at erroneous prices figuring in this catalogue that may have escaped our notice.

Not less than six at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, unless otherwise priced, but special quotations will be furnished on mentioning quantities required.

This Catalogue cancels all previous terms, conditions and prices.

NO TRAVELLING AGENTS EMPLOYED.

L. P. ROSÉN and SON,

C. W. Rosén, J. W. E. Larsen (late A.I.F.),

FRUIT TREES

PLANTING TIME.—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is later than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way. Trees can be planted earlier or later if so desired, but there is no advantage and nothing gained in planting out of season.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits described, is in the majority of cases as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil, aspect, elevation, moisture, and often varies in the same orchard from year to year, depending on variable climatic conditions. Cold and inland districts are usually about three weeks later with early to mid-season fruits, but with later kinds, the margin is not so wide.

FRUITING.—Age trees begin to bear is variable and largely depends on cultivation, pruning, and conditions prevailing after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth, and when trees are neglected and left unpruned from the beginning they will often fruit early, but rarely develop into a tree capable of bearing a decent crop. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions, as fruit on young trees is generally much larger and coarser than on older ones. Approximate fruiting ages given under each variety. Extra early fruiting is not desirable, as it is at the expense of future crops.

GROWTH.—Most fruits described are vigorous growers, unless especially described otherwise.

ALMONDS.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwinds where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grows well in humid coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

Burbank's.—Medium size, good bearer, late bloomer.

Early Jordan.—Large, paper shell, early flowerer, upright grower.

Eureka.—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan, paper shell, heavy cropper.

Golden State.—Large, soft shell, smooth kernel, regular bearer.

Harriott's.—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel, regular bearer.

Hatche's.—Large, paper shell, very thin, good bearer.

I.X.L.—Large, paper shell, heavy bearer.

Lewelling.—Medium size, soft shell, best cropper in coastal belt.

Nonpareil.—Medium size, thin shell, prolific, weeping growth.

Paper Shell.—Large, paper shell, good bearer.

APPLES.

All Worked on North Spy Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

All our Apples are worked on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease, but the blightproof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place. Apples grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds should not be stored as they soon go floury. For guidance in Apple culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Allsopp's Early.—Medium, green, floury, prolific, the earliest cooker for coast, blight proof.

Banks' Gravenstein.—Large, red, so far no improvement in color here.

Ben Davis.—Large, yellow with stripes, very late keeper, heavy bearer.

Bismarck.—Very large and showy, early and heavy cropper, mid-season.

Black Ben Davis.—Large, dark red, good keeper, heavy bearer, late.

Brownlee's Russett.—Large, for cooking or dessert, prolific, late.

Carrington Red.—Medium, varies considerably in color, bright red, prolific, blight-proof, the earliest for the coastal districts.

Carrington Striped.—Large, yellow striped red, good bearer, fair quality, early.

Cleopatra.—Large, yellow, conical, heavy cropper, good keeper, fine for cooking or dessert, late, subject to bitter-pit in badly drained positions and soils.

Climax.—Medium, yellow streaked red, flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, early, good bearer, blight-proof.

- Commerce.**—Medium, red, blue bloom, quality fair, heavy cropper, almost blight-proof, late.
- Cowell.**—Medium, yellow, red stripes, good quality, prolific, early, moderate grower.
- Delicious.**—Medium to large, color streaky and irregular on different soils, soils, fine dessert, heavy bearer, mid-season to late.
- Dunn's (Munro's Favorite)**—Very large, yellow with red cheeks, heavy bearer, good keeper, cold climates only, late.
- Fameuse (Lady in Snow—Fanny).**—Medium size, good color, snow-white flesh, splendid dessert, mid-season to late, aged trees bear well.
- French Crab.**—Large green cooking, suits cold climate, keeps well, very late.
- Frimley Beauty.**—Large, dark red, hard and crisp, good keeper and bearer, very late, promising.
- Gengyle.**—Large, dark crimson, very hard and crisp, good bearer, very late.
- Glowing Coal.**—Large, red stripes, flesh fine grained, dessert, fall easily, blights badly at times, mid-season.
- Granny Smith.**—Large, greenish yellow, juicy; generally regarded as a cooker, but if stored becomes a first-class dessert fruit; one of the best late apples. The leading apple of N.S. Wales.
- Gravenstein (Carpenter).**—Medium to large, yellow, striped red, crisp and delicious, falls easily, dessert, fairly early, moderate grower.
- Grimes' Golden.**—Large, golden yellow with grey dots, roundish, flesh yellow, fine dessert, good keeper, very late.
- Irish Peach.**—Medium, red streaked, flattish, good bearer, blight-proof, dessert, a favorite early for cold high lands.
- Jonathan.**—Large; yellow, overlaid red; flesh crisp and juicy, good bearer, a favorite everywhere, mid-season.
- King David.**—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early and heavy cropper, blights badly, mid-season.
- Kirks.**—Medium, bright red, crisp, fair carrier, a promising early.
- Lady Hopetoun.**—Large, red on yellow, crisp and juicy, good bearer, blight-proof, not fully tested, mid-season.
- London Pippin (Five Crown).**—Large, flattish, yellow, heavy bearer, first-class dessert apple in cold climates only, almost blight-proof, late.
- Lord Nelson.**—Extra large, yellow with red, cooking, prefers loamy soil, aged trees bear well, early.
- McIntosh.**—Large, yellow, flushed red, heavy bloom, excellent quality, soft white flesh, falls easily, a fine dessert apple, mid-season, good carrier.
- Mobbs' Royal.**—Very large, green, cooking and baking, good bearer, early.
- Nickajack.**—Large, yellow striped red, roundish, heavy bearer, cold climate only, very late.
- Northern Spy.**—Large, yellow striped red, juicy and aromatic, keeps well, blight-proof, for cold climates only, aged trees bear well, late.
- Opalescent.**—Large dark crimson, flesh yellow, juicy, good bearer, very late.
- Orengo.**—Large red, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, good bearer mid-season.
- Paragon.**—Large, dark red, flesh firm, yellow, good quality, late, promising.
- Rome Beauty.**—Large, yellow striped red, good keeper, hard and crisp, blights badly at times, one of the best, late.
- Ruby Gem.**—Large, bright red, flesh white, falls easily, blight-proof, early, promising, good bearer.
- Scarlet Nonpareil.**—Medium, yellow streaked red, good quality, heavy cropper, cold humid climates only, very late.
- Sharp's Late.**—Large, bright red on yellow, blight-proof, flesh yellow, firm, good bearer.
- Stayman.**—Large, yellow flushed red, good keeping dessert, fine quality, good bearer, late.
- Stevens.**—Medium, yellow striped red, very sweet, dessert, very late.
- Sturmer.**—Large, yellow overlaid dull red, prolific bearer, long keeper, cold humid climates only, late.
- Summer King.**—Large, striped crimson and orange, good quality, mid-season.
- Tasma (Democrat).**—Large, dark crimson, flattish, grand keeper, coarse quality, heavy cropper, very late.
- Thompson Granny.**—Large, yellow striped red, heavy bearer, fine quality, mid-season.
- Trivett.**—Medium, yellow striped red, crisp, white flesh, heavy bearer, requires thinning, mid-season.
- Twenty-ounce.**—Very large, greenish yellow streaked red, cooking, good bearer, blight-proof, mid-season.
- Vanderpool.**—Large, yellow, red cheeks, fine flavor, good bearer and keeper, late.
- Williams Favorite.**—Large, blight-proof, flattish, dessert, good bearer, moderate grower, early.
- Willie Sharp.**—Medium, yellow, good dessert, early, blight-proof, keeps well.

Wilson Red June.—Large, deep red, keeps well, early and heavy bearer, moderate grower.

Winter Pearmain (Stone Pippin of Tas.)—Large, green fair quality, good keeper, moderate grower, late.

Yates.—Medium small, striped and mottled red, dessert, good keeper, very prolific, for cold climates only, late.

APRICOTS.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stocks; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

No Apricots available on peach stock for this season.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much bearing wood.

Camden Superb.—Large, pale yellow, oblong, good bearer, requires high situation, early.

Campbellfield.—Large, orange yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

Cattell Early.—Large, yellow, fair bearer.

Colorado.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.

Early Moorpark.—Medium, yellow, shy bearer here, early.

Hemskirk.—Very large, yellow, good bearer, late.

Mansfield's.—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer, mid-season.

Moorpark.—Large, yellow, red cheek, good quality, fine carrier, good bearer, mid-season.

Newcastle.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, good quality, early and heavy bearer, best early.

Oullin's Early.—Large, golden yellow, roundish, rich, good bearer.

Pineapple.—Large, roundish, bright yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

Royal.—Large, yellow, red cheek, good bearer, mid-season.

Shipley Blenheim.—Large, deep yellow, good bearer, and drying and carrying, mid-season.

Smyrna.—Large, yellow, juicy, mid-season.

Spark.—Large, pale yellow, flesh clear yellow, juicy and sweet, mid-season.

Tilton.—Large, golden yellow, good drying, prolific, mid-season.

Trevatt.—Large, yellow, rich, good cropper and dryer, mid-season.

Warwick.—Large, yellow, flesh firm, sugary, fair bearer, early.

Wenatchee.—Large, golden yellow, ripens evenly, fine shipper, heavy bearer, mid-season.

CHERRIES.

All Worked on Seedling Mazzard Stock; commence bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, and in N. S. Wales an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramen Olivia, Florence, Big Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain.

Abundance.—Large, bright crimson, sweet, firm flesh, heavy cropper, late.

Berford Prolific.—Large, brownish black, great cropper, moderate grower, mid-season.

Belle d'Orleans.—Medium, pale red, good cropper, very early.

Biggarreau Abel.—Large, black, flesh firm, productive, late.

Biggarreau Common (White Heart).—Large, pale red, prolific, early.

Biggarreau Napoleon.—Large, bright red, flesh firm, good late sort.

Biggarreau Twyford.—Medium, yellow and red, soft, very prolific, early.

Bing.—Large, dark black, fair bearer, late.

- Black Heart.**—Large, black, shy bearer, early.
- Black Republican.**—Large, black, firm flesh, prolific, late.
- Black Tartarian.**—Large, black, prolific, mid-season.
- Bleeding Heart.**—Large, dark red, fine quality, red flesh, good cropper, mid-season.
- Burbank.**—Large, deep crimson, firm flesh, heavy bearer, fine quality, very early. 2/6.
- Burgdorff's.**—Large, dark red, good bearer, early.
- Californian Advance.**—Medium, purple, good bearer, very early.
- Centennial.**—Large, pink and yellow, prolific, early.
- Doncaster.**—Medium, black, firm flesh, prolific, mid-season.
- Early Lyons.**—Large, black, firm flesh, pendulous habit, largely planted for market, most profitable of the early sorts.
- Early Rivers.**—Large, black, good bearer, very early.
- Early Purple Guigne.**—Medium, black, prolific, very early.
- Florence.**—Large, bright red, good bearer, one of the best for shipping, late.
- Guigne D'Annonay.**—Large, black, good bearer, early.
- Knight's.**—Large, black, good flavor, heavy cropper, early.
- Lambert.**—Large, purplish red, flesh firm, heavy bearer, late.
- Lewelling.**—Large, cherry color, fine flavor, good bearer, late.
- May Duke.**—Medium, brownish black, good bearer, early.
- Noble.**—Large, blackish crimson, flesh firm, rich, late.
- Oregon.**—Large, reddish purple, flesh firm and sweet, very late. 2/6.
- Precoce de Boppard.**—Large, brownish red, juicy, good bearer, very early.
- Ramen Oliva.**—Large, dark red, flesh firm; resembles, but more upright grower than Early Lyons, early.
- St. Margaret.**—Very large, black, flesh firm, one of the best for market, late.
- Werder's.**—Large, shining black, productive, early.

NECTARINES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, but are more tender to Fungus disease and Brown Rot, though highly colored fruits seem to resist the Brown Rot better than others.

- Albert Victor.**—Large, bright red, good flavor and cropper, slip, mid-season.
- Cardinal.**—Medium large, bright red, good cropper, slip, very early.
- Cooza.**—Very large, bright scarlet, shy bearer, slip, early.
- Diamond Jubilee.**—Large, bright scarlet, flesh white, prolific, mid-season, slip.
- Elruge.**—Medium, bright scarlet, prolific, good flavor, slip, early.
- Early Rivers.**—Large, slip, bright red, moderate grower, very early, good.
- Fertile du Poitou.**—Large, yellow striped red, flesh white, juicy, slip, mid-season.
- Goldmine.**—Very large, bright bronzy red, fine flavor, slip, sure bearer, mid-season. The leading Nectarine of Australia.
- Konstanze.**—Medium, dark red, good flavor, good bearer, early.
- Lady Carrington.**—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, prolific bearer, the best cling, mid-season.
- Lee's.**—Large, streaked red, fair cropper, slip, mid-season.
- Meek's Scarlet.**—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, heavy cropper, slip, mid-season.
- Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, somewhat shy, slip, early.
- New Boy.**—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh juicy, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Radium.**—Large, yellow and red, ripens after Goldmine, slip, late.
- River's Orange.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, fine flavor, good bearer, slip, the best yellow flesh, early.
- Stanwick Seed.**—Large, yellow striped red, good flavor, does not crack much, the best of the late slips.
- Surecrop.**—Large, yellow and red, good flavor, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- W. C. Fripp.**—Large, yellow with red, good bearer, cling, late.
- Zealandia.**—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, mid-season.

PEACHES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil.

Admiral Dewey.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, good flavor, blooms late.

Alton.—Large, creamy, red cheek, flesh white, juicy, good bearer, slip, early.

Arp Beauty.—Large, mottled crimson, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, slip, early.

Aunt Becky.—Large, bright crimson, white-fleshed, prolific, slip, early.

Bell's November.—Medium, yellow flushed red, prolific, blooms early, requires high situation, slip, very early.

Bell's Impr. (Lambton).—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, early.

Blackburn.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, slip, ripens New Year.

Braddock.—Medium, red, crops heavily, slip, early.

Brigg's Red May.—Well known early kind, lately a shy cropper, semi-cling.

Carman.—Large, creamy, red cheek, white flesh, splendid quality, slip, ripens about Christmas, the best of its season.

Chair's.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow-fleshed, flesh firm, slip, late.

Champion.—Large, creamy white, bright red cheek, slip, early.

Champion Royal.—Large, creamy, red cheek, flesh white, slip, mid-season.

Chilow Cling.—Medium, rich yellow, yellow flesh, good cropper, mid-season.

Christmas Box.—Large, creamy, flushed red, white flesh, fine flavor, slip, ripening Christmas.

Connett's.—Medium, creamy, red blush, fine flavor, slip, early.

Devlin's Red.—Medium, dark red, white flesh, cling, prolific, requires hard pruning, early.

Discovery.—Medium, bright red, white flesh, early.

Duke of York.—Medium, bright crimson, white flesh, fair cropper, slip, early.

Early Crawford.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, only profitable in deep, rich soil, mid-season.

Early Elberta.—Large, yellow, flushed crimson, yellow flesh, good cropper, slip, mid-season.

Early Rivers.—Large, pale yellow, white flesh, prolific, good for home use, slip.

Edward VII.—Medium, yellow, flushed red, blooms early, slip, sweet, requires high situation, extra early.

Elberta.—Large, yellow and red, yellow flesh, slip, mid-season.

Elberta Cling.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, good quality, mid-season.

Eureka.—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, good shipper, slip, early.

Finlayson.—Large, round, yellow, flushed red, yellow flesh, good quality, good bearer, late.

Flat China (Button Peach).—Medium, flat, greenish, tinted red, blooms early, slip, best suited for warm, humid climates.

Foster.—Large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, fair bearer, slip, mid-season.

Franks.—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, cling, late.

Globe.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, firm, slip, late.

Golddust.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, heavy bearer, cling, late.

Golden Queen.—Medium, yellow to stone, heavy cropper, cling, a canner, compact growth, late.

Goodman's Choice.—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, good bearer, cling, a canner, late.

Governor Rawson.—Medium, white flushed red, slip, wants high situation, prolific, blooms early, extremely early.

Greensboro.—Large, bright red, fair quality, very prolific, slip, early.

Hales' Early.—Large, blush red, good flavor, slip, requires good soil to do well, early.

Illinois.—Large, white, red cheek, flesh white, fine flavor, good bearer, slip, mid-season.

Italian Cling.—Very large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, very late.

Italian Slip.—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific cropper, very late.

June Elberta.—Large, yellow, tinted red, good bearer, slip. The earliest yellow flesh peach.

J. H. Hale.—Very large, round, yellow, bright red cheek, yellow flesh, fine grained, good flavor and carrier, good bearer, slip, mid-season.

Kia-ora.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, early, mid-season.

Krummel's October.—Large, yellow, flushed carmine, yellow flesh, round, slip, very late.

- La France.**—Medium, carmine red, flesh white, melting, juicy, prolific, early, slip.
- Late Crawford.**—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, productive, slip, late.
- La Vainqueur.**—Medium, cream tinted red, extra early, heavy bearer, slip, good quality.
- Levis Cling.**—Large, golden yellow, flesh yellow to pit, fine grained, mid-season.
- Libby.**—Large, yellow flesh, cling, a canner, late.
- Mayflower.**—Large, bright red, good quality, ripens about mid-November, extra early market sort, semi-cling, late flowerer, fair bearer.
- Mamie Ross.**—Large, roundish, white, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, semi-cling, ripens mid-December.
- McDevitt's Cling.**—Very large, rich yellow, covered dark red, yellow flesh, late, good bearer.
- Marquis of Downshire.**—Large, round, greenish, dark red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, late.
- Mountain Rose.**—Large, bright red, white flesh, prolific, requires good soil, early.
- Paragon.**—Large, yellow, mottled red, yellow flesh, juicy, cling, mid-season.
- Peak's.**—Large, yellow to pit, good bearer, cling, a canner, late.
- Pelora.**—Large, yellow flesh, good canner, good bearer, late.
- Phillip's Cling.**—Large, yellow-fleshed, cling, regular cropper, a canner, late.
- Princess Royal.**—Large, round, creamy white, shaded red, white flesh, good bearer, cling, late.
- Pullar's Cling.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, a canner, late.
- Ray.**—Medium, white, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, slip, ripens Christmas.
- Red Bird Cling.**—Large, bright red, shy bearer, the earliest cling.
- Red Leaved.**—Large, flesh white, cling, leaves red, mid-season.
- Reeve's Favorite.**—Large, yellow, with red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, slip, prolific, ripens before Elberta.
- Robert Stewart.**—Large, white, red cheek, white firm flesh, good flavor, cling, good bearer, mid-season.
- Royal George Cling.**—Large, white, crimson cheek, flesh white, mid-season.
- Royal George.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Ruby Red.**—Large, bright red, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper, dwarfish growth, early.
- Satisfaction.**—Large, creamy, red cheek, slip, good cropper, mid-season.
- Selma Cling.**—Large, yellow flesh, promising canner, good bearer, mid-season.
- Shanghai Seedling.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine flavor, cling, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Sims' Cling.**—Large, golden yellow, flesh yellow, firm and rich, pit small, late.
- Stark.**—Large, yellow, covered with red, yellow flesh, slip, mid-season.
- Thiele Cling.**—Large, yellow, canner, good bearer, late.
- Triumph.**—Large, yellow, covered with red, flesh yellow, excellent flavor, slip, good bearer, blooms late, inclined to be hairy, ripens before Christmas.
- Tuscan Cling.**—Large, yellow with red, yellow flesh, the best early canner, mid-season.
- Uneda.**—Large, white, flushed red, white flesh, semi-cling, fair bearer, early.
- Ware's Perfection.**—Large, round, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, heavy bearer, very late.
- Watt's Early.**—Medium size, creamy, flushed red, blooms early, fair cropper, slip, ripens with Edward VII.
- Wiggins.**—Large, oblong, creamy, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, slip, heavy cropper, ripens end December, a good market kind.

PEARS.

All Worked on Seedling Pear Stock; commence bearing 4th-8th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Slower in fruiting than most other trees. For guidance in Pear culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture. Pears grown in warmer climates are not nearly as good of keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds will not keep, often going rotten inside. China and Keiffer are the most suitable kinds for breakwind purposes.

- Baron de Mello.**—Medium, skin russet, flesh yellow and buttery, good bearer, fine pollinator for Packham's T., mid-season.
- Bergamont (Bailey's).**—Medium, greenish russet, good flavor, keeps well, medium, late.

- Bergamont (Gansel's).**—Large, greenish russet, keeps well, melting, splendid flavor, late.
- Beurre Bosc.**—Large, very long, rich russet, finest quality, fine keeper, aged trees bear well, moderate grower, mid-season.
- Beurre Capiaumont.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, flesh firm, keeps well, fair quality, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Beurre Easter.**—Large, flattish, greenish yellow, red cheek, good quality, keeps well, very late.
- Beurre Griffard.**—Medium, greenish yellow, good quality, good cropper, very early.
- China.**—Large, yellow, prolific, good for kitchen and preserving, mid-season.
- Clapp's Favorite.**—Very large, rich flavor, fine quality, falls easily in windy positions, good market sort, early.
- Doyenne du Comice.**—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, prolific, dwarf, late.
- Durondeau.**—Medium, green, brown cheek, rich flavor, good bearer, late.
- Fertility.**—Medium, yellow russet color, prolific, early, mid-season.
- Howell.**—Medium, light waxen yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, keeps well, good market sort, early mid-season.
- Idaho.**—Very large, round, yellow, buttery and melting, late.
- Josephine de Malines.**—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, very juicy, good keeper, very late, aged trees bear well.
- Koonce.**—Medium, golden yellow, red cheek, heavy bearer, very early.
- Keiffer (China Hyb.)**—Large, roundish oval, yellow, prolific bearer, good canner and fair quality if stored, late.
- La Conte.**—Large, reddish brown, flavor good, keeps well, heavy cropper, late.
- Le Comte (China Hyb.)**—Large, bell-shaped, yellow, flesh fine-grained, fair quality, prolific, mid-season.
- Louis Delcot.**—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer and keeper, very late.
- Mdm. Henri Desportes.**—Large, roundish, yellow, russet cheek, buttery and rich, good bearer, mid-season.
- Napoleon.**—Large, greenish, red cheek, good keeper, good bearer, cooking and dessert, late.
- Packham's Triumph.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, irregular shape and size, finest quality, grand keeper, precocious and heavy bearer, one of the best, mid-season.
- Packham's Late.**—Large, greenish yellow, good bearer, late.
- Red October.**—Medium, reddish russet, fine flavor, good bearer, late.
- Rossney.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, sweet, heavy bearer, early.
- Uvedale's St. Germain (Long Baker).**—Extra large, green, good cooker, ancient trees bear well, late.
- Williams' (Bartlett).**—Large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, musky flavor, heavy bearer, dries and cans fine, one of the best known and widest planted, mid-season.
- Winter Bartlett.**—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape, coarse grained, good bearer, late.
- Winter Cole.**—Medium, greenish yellow, juicy, good bearer and keeper, late.
- Winter Nelis.**—Medium, russet, good bearer and keeper, one of the finest flavored dessert pears, late.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On Myrabolam we can supply: Ang. Burdett, Grand Duke, Ponds, President.

Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits; see also Prunes, all of which are first-class table fruits as well. For full guidance in Plum culture, see Bulletin 86, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

- *Angelina Burdett.**—Large, purple, fine dessert, slip, coastal belt, irregular bearer, one of the best, mid-season.
- *Black Cluster (Bully).**—Medium, blackish purple, slip, splendid jam sort, aged trees bear well, early.
- *Cherry Plum (Red American).**—Medium, bright red, slip, extra early.
- *Clyman.**—Large, purple, heavy bloom, slip, good bearer, early.
- Coe's Golden Drop.**—Large, yellow, rich, slip, suit cold districts only, late.
- Crimson Drop.**—Large, crimson, rich, slip, suit cold climates only, late.
- *Diamond.**—Extra large, oval, almost black, heavy bloom, tart, slip, splendid cropper, mid-season.

- *Early Evans.**—Medium, blackish purple, slip, sometimes shy, very early.
- Early Orleans.**—Large, purple, sweet, slip, splits easily in wet, mid-season.
- *Excelsior (Jenkins).**—Large, roundish, purple, heavy bloom, fair flavor, good bearer, slip, ripe mid-January.
- Giant.**—Enormous size, red, flesh yellow, firm, slip, profuse bearer, good carrier, poor grower, mid-season.
- Grand Duke.**—Very large, blackish purple, fine flavor, slip, productive, one of the best in cold climates, late.
- Greengage.**—Medium, green, flavor unsurpassed, slip, requires cold district to bear well, mid-season.
- King of the Damsons.**—Medium, blue, slip, frost plum, moderate grower, late.
- Late Orleans.**—Medium, purple, sweet, good bearer, slip, splits easily in wet, late.
- *Lutherborough.**—Medium, black, slip, heavy bearer, good for jam, unusual flavor, mid-season.
- Merryweather.**—Medium, blue, Damson flavor, slip, good bearer, late.
- Miracle.**—Medium, long, black, only a dried-up skin for a stone, mid-season. Not tested yet.
- Missouri Greengage.**—Medium, green, highest flavor, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Monarch.**—Large, roundish oval, purplish blue, slip, good bearer, late.
- Pond's.**—Large, red, slip, good cropper in suitable locality, uncertain and unreliable, mid-season.
- *President.**—Large, oblong, purple with white dots, heavy bloom, flesh firm, good bearer, slip, one of the best for cold climates, very late.
- Sam Stanton.**—Medium, purple, fair quality, slip, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Thiele.**—Medium, red, good quality, fine keeper, good bearer, very late. 3/- late. 3/-.
- *Tibbitt's.**—Medium, purple, sure bearer, rather tart, slip, extremely early.

PRUNES.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.
1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On Myrobolam Stock we can supply: Robe Sargent, Prune D'Agen, Sugar, and Tragedy.

Prune is simply a French name for Plum, but the expression is now mostly applied to those Plums used for commercial drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry, meaty flesh, high percentage of sugar, and ability to dry with the stone in without fermenting. Some of those not called prune can be used for drying, but Robe de Sergeant and Prune d'Agen are the two highest grade commercial varieties.

- Conquest.**—Medium, purple, heavy bearer, small broken kernel, no good so far, mid-season.
- Golden.**—Large, roundish oval, golden, skin thin, slip, late.
- *Imperial d'Eppinay (Imperial).**—Large, purple, slip, good bearer, a fine table plum, mid-season.
- Pacific.**—Large, purple maroon, slip, good bearer, mid-season.
- Pond's (Hungarian).**—See Plums.
- Prune d'Agen (French).**—Medium, purple, very sweet, good cropper, dries easily, mid-season, slip.
- Robe de Sergeant.**—Medium, purple, very sweet, slip, heavy cropper, splits easily in wet, mid-season.
- Silver.**—Large, yellow, very sweet, slip, good bearer, late.
- Splendour.**—Medium, reddish purple, heavy bloom, firm, sugary, slip, prolific, early.
- Sugar.**—Medium large, purple, very sweet, slip, good bearer, early mid-season.
- Tragedy.**—Large, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and sugary, a fine table plum, early, slip.

JAPANESE and HYBRID PLUMS.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On Peach Stocks we can supply Santa Rosa and Wilson.

On Myrobolam Stock available: Wickson Wilson, Santa Rosa, Blood Upright, Satsuma, and October Purple.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. They are prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is much more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on the older kinds and are now largely in favor both for fresh fruit, and jam making.

- Balleana.**—Large, yellow and crimson, flesh firm, slip, prolific, very late.
- Blood (Upright).**—Large, blackish crimson, heart-shaped, blood color, slip, heavy bearer, mid-season.
- Blood (Satsuma).**—Large, flat, red, heavy bloom, flesh red, semi-cling, weeping growth, good bearer, a favorite, late.
- Burbank.**—Large, cherry red, lilac bloom, firm flesh, yellow, great cropper, slip, requires good soil, early.
- Chalco.**—Large, flattish, reddish purple, firm flesh, fine flavor, slip, fair bearer, mid-season.
- Climax.**—Very large, bright crimson, good flavor, slip, sometimes shy, ripens Christmas.
- Delicious.**—Large, round, purple, heavy bloom, juicy, slip, mid-season.
- Discovery.**—Large, rich crimson, good quality, flesh yellow and firm, slip, good bearer, early.
- Doris.**—Medium, blackish purple, flesh yellow, slip, good bearer, good for jam, late.
- Early Gem.**—Small, dark crimson, good carrier, fair bearer, extra early. 2/6.
- Early Jewel.**—Medium, bright red, juicy, fine flavor, slip, irregular bearer, very early.
- Early Satsuma (or Satsuma Seed).**—Medium, crimson, flesh reddish, slip, good bearer, very early.
- Export.**—Large, crimson, sweet, blood-red flesh, slip, good keeper, late.
- Kelsey (Purple Monster).**—Extra large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish, fine flavor, slip, heavy bearer, scalds easily on coast, good carrier, late.
- October Purple.**—Large, purple, flesh yellow, sweet, prolific, slip, scalds easily on coast, mid-season.
- Omahah.**—Large, coral red, flesh yellow, firm and juicy, hardy, good bearer. 2/6.
- Pasha.**—Large, bright crimson, heavy bearer, slip, very early.
- Paterson Early.**—Small, red, good bearer, early.
- Paterson Late.**—Medium, bright red, round, slip, good bearer, ripens late March.
- Purple Flesh.**—Large, crimson, flesh blood red, slip, good quality, good bearer, early.
- Purple King.**—Very large, dark crimson, flesh blood red, slip, good flavor, late.
- Santa Rosa.**—Large, purplish crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red, good flavor, slip, good cropper, a favorite early.
- Shiro.**—Medium large, amber yellow, slip, first-class quality, good carrier, good for home use and jam, early.
- Sultan.**—Large, dark crimson, flesh crimson, firm, slip, productive, good market sort, early.
- Victory.**—Large, dark crimson, blood flesh, fine flavor, slip, good keeper, late.
- Wickson.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, heart-shaped, stone small, slip, prolific, good for home use, ripens end of January.
- Wilson.**—Medium large, bright crimson, flesh yellow, grand shipper, slip, ripens last week November. The best early plum.
- Wright's Gigantic.**—Large, reddish purple, yellow flesh, slip, prolific, upright grower, late.
- Wright's Prolific.**—Large, crimson, flesh red, firm, slip, heavy bearer, late.

PERSIMMONS.

All Worked on Seedling Persimmon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations; the deeper and richer the better. Not suited for localities subject to severe late spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds color easy, and are best left on tree till late in Autumn, for, if picked too soon do not develop their best flavor. Newly planted trees will do much better if watered liberally the first season and planted deep and firm. The dried fruits are somewhere between figs and dates in flavor and quality.

Costata.—Medium, conical, salmon yellow, flesh light yellow, almost seedless, very late. 3/6.

Dia Dia Maru.—Large, rather flat, deep orange, seedless, irregular bearer, late.

Galley.—Small, oblate conical, good flavor, heavy bearer, dull red, flesh dark. Used in Florida for pollinating other kinds. 3/6.

Hayakume.—Very large, round, vermilion, flesh brownish, rich, late.

Haycheya.—Very large, heart-shaped, vermilion, yellow flesh, fine flavor, irregular bearer, early.

Kingcot.—Very large, round, yellow, seedless, prolific, mid-season to late.

Kurokumo.—Large, almost round, yellow, good cropper, late.

Late Flat.—Large, yellow, bears well, late.

Myodina.—Large, yellow, good bearer.

Nightingale.—Medium, heart-shaped, seedless, prolific, suited for warm, humid climates.

Nitaru.—Large, square, flattish, yellowish red, irregular bearer, late.

Okame.—Large, oblate, dark red, yellow flesh, fine quality, few seeds, prolific. 3/-.

Ormond.—Medium, conical, deep red, tough skin, flesh orange, meaty, good quality, very late. 3/6.

Tamopan.—Large, rather flat, with a construction about the middle, golden red, skin thick. 3/6.

Tenanaschi (Seedless).—Large, heart-shaped, yellowish red, prolific, the earliest.

Triumph.—Medium, yellowish red, flattish, showy, flesh yellow, fine quality, prolific, late. 3/6.

Tsuno Marghari.—Medium, deep yellow, peculiar shape, rich flavor, good bearer, fine autumn foliage, late.

Tsuro Gaki.—Medium, long, yellowish red, fine flavor, seedless, mid-season.

Wright's Prolific.—Medium, yellow, good quality. 3/6.

Yeddo Ischi.—Large, round vermilion, good flavor, very late.

Yemon (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flat, yellow, flesh orange, seedless, good bearer, best market sort, seldom affected by fruit fly, very late.

Zenji Maru.—Medium, yellowish red, egg-shaped, flesh brown, many seeds, sweet, not a market sort, can be eaten when quite hard, mid-season.

FIGS.

All grown from cuttings off bearing trees.

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two or more crops a year. Thrive best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water; in black soils on clay subsoils they do well, but fruit is not so sugary. Require a little pruning beyond shaping and thinning out where branches are too thick and dense. In frostless regions, fruit will often develop right through the Winter.

Blue Province.—Medium large, bluish purple, very prolific, strong grower.

Black Genoa.—Very large, purplish black, flesh red, luscious, good grower.

Brown Turkey.—Large, tawny black, luscious, productive, good.

St. Domerque.—Medium, purplish black, flesh dark red, prolific.

White Adriatic.—Medium, brownish green, thin skin, prolific, fair grower.

Yellow Ischia.—Medium, greenish yellow, very sweet, prolific.

LOQUATS.

Worked on Seedling Loquat Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting. 1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, and make a profitable, evergreen breakwind, in suitable districts. The safest time to plant is late Autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining, as they are very sensitive to drying winds after transplanting; but, once established, are very hardy. Fruits ripen in spring, and require little or no pruning, but, if choicest fruit is desired, it will be necessary when heavy crops have set, to either thin each individual bunch down to half the number or else cut a number of bunches out altogether.

Boasley's.—Large, yellow, fleshy, reliable cropper, strong, spreading grower, mid-season

Californian Advance.—Large, golden yellow, productive, late.

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| <p>Chatsworth.—Very large, yellow, fleshy, good grower and cropper, late.</p> <p>Golden Shoreland.—Large, golden yellow, good bearer, mid-season.</p> <p>Heard's.—Extra large, yellow, best market sort in N.S.W., mid-season.</p> <p>Japanese.—Resembles Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter, rather tart, late.</p> <p>Large Fruited.—Round, rich flavor, small seed, good bearer, mid-season.</p> | <p>Premier.—Large, oval, lemon yellow, small seed, mid-season.</p> <p>Sewell's Enormity.—Largest size, yellow, good bearer, moderate grower, very late.</p> <p>Thames Prize.—Large, yellow, fleshy, good quality, good bearer, late.</p> <p>Victor.—Oval, golden yellow, flesh sweet, good bearer, early.</p> |
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MEDLARS.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.
1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best where there is a cold winter, but will grow almost anywhere, fruit should be picked when hard, and keep in a cool place to soften.

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| <p>Giant.—Large, round, brown, good flavor, heavy bearer.</p> <p>Gross Fruits.—Large, round, brown, fine flavor, good bearer.</p> | <p>Monstrous (Dutch).—Large, round, brown, good bearer, fair flavor.</p> <p>Nottingham.—Medium, flattish, brown, good bearer, fine flavor.</p> |
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MULBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere; but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

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| <p>Abundance.—Long, slender, glossy black, tart, prolific, strong grower.</p> <p>Black English.—Large, black, very sweet, requires cold or dry climate to do very well, subject to black spot on the humid coastal belt. 3/-. </p> <p>Downing's.—Medium, long, black, irregular bearer, strong grower.</p> <p>Georgeous.—Extra large, jet black, superior quality, good bearer. 3/6.</p> <p>Hicks.—Large, glossy black, sub-acid flavor, the best for the coastal belt, often bears two crops a year, the earliest, and very prolific for districts where frosts are light.</p> | <p>Ironclad.—Large, black, strong grower, prolific. 3/6.</p> <p>Lick's American.—Large, black, vigorous. 3/6.</p> <p>Noir de Spain.—Large black, good bearer, strong grower. 2/6.</p> <p>Prolific.—Small, black, prolific bearer, strong grower.</p> <p>Stark.—Medium, black, prolific, vigorous. 3/6.</p> <p>Stubbs.—Large, black, vigorous, good quality, early. 3/6.</p> <p>Townsend.—Medium, fair quality, extra early, vigorous and prolific bearer. 3/6.</p> |
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QUINCES.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; thrive best in low moist soil and situations but will do almost anywhere; useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

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| <p>Bereczki.—Large, golden yellow, smooth, flesh white, prolific, good, late.</p> <p>Bourgeaut.—Large, golden yellow, smooth, good quality, good bearer, late.</p> <p>Champion.—Large, pear-shaped, yellow, fine flavor, prolific, late.</p> <p>Fuller.—Medium, yellow, prolific, fine flavor, very early.</p> <p>Giant of Lescovaz.—Large, yellow, flesh white, prolific, mid-season.</p> | <p>Manning's.—Medium, yellow, good cropper, mid-season.</p> <p>Meeches'.—Large, orange yellow, smooth, flesh tender, mid-season.</p> <p>Master's.—Medium, yellow, good quality, bears well. The earliest.</p> <p>Missouri.—Very large, pale yellow, mild flavor, bears well, scalds at times, the best early.</p> <p>Pineapple.—Large, yellow, smooth, tender flesh, heavy bearer, mid-season.</p> |
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Portugal.—Large, deep yellow, heavy bearer, one of the best, late.
Rea's.—Large, roundish, yellow, fine quality, mid-season.
Smyrna.—Large, yellow, tender, prolific, mid-season.

Van Dieman.—Medium, yellow, smooth, fine flavor, mid-season.

Zucker (Sugar).—Medium, yellow, sweet, prolific, late.

OLIVES.

All grafted on Seedling Olive; commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

3/6 Each, 36/- per Dozen where not Otherwise Priced.

Thrive best in poorish soils and temperate climates, although fairly hardy, chiefly used for oil, pickling and canning. For further guidance in olive culture, see Bulletin 82, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Blanquette.—Medium, blackish purple, good for oil and pickling.

Bouquettier.—Medium, good bearer, valuable for oil.

Black Italian.—Large, fine flavor, good for pickling.

Lucca.—Medium, heavy bearer, high oil percentage.

Picholine.—Medium, oblong, prolific bearer, good for oil.

Verdale.—Medium, good for oil, good bearer.

NUTS.

Commence bearing the 3rd-10th year after planting.

2/- Each, 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, and, for the first two seasons after planting, we recommend regular watering, as Nut trees seem to be easily affected by dryness when not thoroughly established.

Chestnut (Barless Mammoth).—Large, bears well, strong grower.

Chestnut (Japanese Tamba).—Large, bears early, makes a fine tree.

Chestnut (Korean).—Medium, shell breaks easily, good grower.

Chestnut (Spanish) (Castanea vesca).—The well known Sweet Chestnut, a fine shade tree, attains a great age and enormous size, starts bearing about the sixth season of planting. 2/6.

Filberts and Hazel Nuts.

Queensland Nut (Macadamia Ternifolia).—Medium, hard shell, fine flavor, fairly hardy, good bearer, evergreen.

Pecan Nut (Carya Oliveriformous).—A quick-growing tree, comes into bearing at about eight years, fruit 1½ inches long, borne abundantly. We can also supply a few selected seedlings from the choicest named kinds.

Walnut (Juglans Regia).—Large, common English, well known.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—Large, hard-shelled, good flavor, heavy bearer.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Cordiformus).—Large, hard shell, early fruiting, good bearer.

Walnut, Californian Black (Juglans Californica).—Large, hard-shelled, good grower. 2/6.

BANANAS.

Commence bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in warm climates free from frost, on deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light, or protection given when necessary. When frosts are too severe the fruit ripens, woody, and inferior. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Suckers are the only method of reproduction, as bananas are almost seedless. Plant 10ft. apart in rows, and rows 10 to 12 feet apart.

Cavendish.—Large, yellow, fine flavor, tender to frost, dwarf grower, best market sort.

Gros Michel.—Medium, yellow, good flavor, tender to frost, tall grower.

Lady's Finger.—Medium, yellow, fine flavor, tall growth, moderate bearer. 2/6.

Plantain.—Large, yellow, cooking, stands cold fairly well.

Rajah.—Large, green, good flavor, resists cold fairly well.

Red Luban.—Very large, red, fair flavor, resists frosts, tall grower.

Sugar.—Small, yellow, sweet, stands cold well, fair bearer.

GUAVAS.

Commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price 1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Fine flavored fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep, free soils, where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require little or no pruning beyond shaping and thinning of branches.

Purple (Cherry or Strawberry).—Medium, purplish red, bears two or more crops a year, makes superfine jelly, evergreen, ornamental shrub, will grow almost anywhere and is very hardy.

Yellow.—Large, yellow, pink flesh, aromatic, good dessert, good bearer, very profitable in suitable localities, deciduous in frosty districts.

Parker's.—Large, creamy yellow, creamy white flesh, fair bearer, semi-deciduous.

PINEAPPLES.

Commence bearing 18 to 30 months after planting.

Rooted Suckers in Pots. 1/3 each; 13/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

These are more hardy than is generally supposed, and worth trying in most places along the coastal belt, and in other sheltered positions, where the full force of winter frosts are not felt.

Cayenne (Smooth Leaf).—Large, deep yellow, spineless leaves, good quality, prolific bearer, one of the best.

Ripley Queen.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, one of the commercial kinds.

POMEGRANATES.

Commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

Price, 1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, free soils in temperate climates. Hardy, deciduous shrubby tree, with extra large handsome fruits. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require moderate pruning to produce regular crops.

Common.—Large, bright crimson, rather astringent flavor, fair bearer.

Spanish Ruby.—Large, bright scarlet, thin skin, rather sweet, fair bearer, moderate grower.

Sweet Fruited.—Large, bright crimson, sweet, fair bearer.

Papershell.—Large, bright crimson, sweet flavor, thin skin, good bearer.

PASSION VINES.

Commence bearing 9 to 24 months after planting.

Thrive best in loose, loamy soil, in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time, except during the cold winter months. Very quick-growing bearing heavy crops of fruit from 9 months after planting, largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing. Plant to trellises about 8 to 10 feet apart. In colder climates, they live much longer, and take longer to come into bearing.

Banana (Tacsonia Mollissima).—Fruit 4 inches long, yellow, very meaty, not as good flavor as Purple, pink flowers, better suited for salads than as fresh fruit, very suitable for covering unsightly places, as it is both ornamental and long-lived. In pots, 1/6 each, 15/- per doz.

Purple (Passiflora Edulis).—Large, purple, good for salads and eating fresh, the best commercial kind. In pots, 6d ea., 5/6 doz.; open ground, 1/3 a doz., 7/6 per 100, 60/- per 1000.

RHUBARBS.

Will do almost anywhere, but like plenty of water and liberal manuring. Plant 3 feet apart in rows, with rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

Common.—Large, stalks reddish crimson, hardy and prolific. 6d each, 5/- doz.

Topp's Winter.—Medium stalks, crimson, excellent quality, grows in the winter. 6d each, 5/- doz.

GRAPE VINES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Cuttings Own Rooted. Price, 9d Each; 7/6 Dozen.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows. Prune back to 2 or 3 eyes each year.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden are prohibited from being sent outside that area, so we can only supply customers within these areas. The following kinds only are available:—

Bell's (American)—Large berries, blackish purple, medium bunches, extra vigorous grower.

Black Hambro.—Large berries and bunch, black, good bearer, the best for coastal districts.

Isabella Impr. (American).—Berries large, black medium bunches, foxy flavor, very vigorous grower.

Muscat Hambro (Snow's).—Berries and bunches large, black, fine flavor, good bearer, the best muscat for coastal belt.

Muscat Alexandria.—Berries large, amber color, fine flavor, good bearer.

White Sherry.—Bunches and berries large, pale amber green, prolific, the best white for coastal belts.

CURRENTS.

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.
9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Only crop well where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and cut back each year.

Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.
9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Good crops only where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and if extra large fruit is required cut hard back each winter.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

LOGANBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.
Price, 1/- Each; 11/- per Dozen.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate, fruiting in early Summer; fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich, and moisture abundant, but, with reasonable attention, will thrive almost anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year, and to cut away old growth that has finished fruiting. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart.

Black Fruited.—Extra large, long, black, blackberry flavor, prolific, thorny, extra vigorous.

Red Fruited.—Large, long, dark crimson, raspberry flavor, prolific, spiney growth, does not root sucker.

RASPBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

6d Each, 5/- Dozen.

Require a moist location and cold climate to do real well. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and cut canes out when they have finished fruiting.

Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

STRAWBERRIES.

Commence bearing 5th-9th month after planting.

Prices, 1/- a Dozen; 5/- per 100 where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich, free loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured, which should be mulched and well watered to give a continuation of crops. From those planted in March and April a crop can be secured the following Spring. Plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners, as they appear, at least twice a year.

Creswell's.—Large, red, fine flavor, hardy, prolific, best coastal variety.

Illawarra.—Very large, red, good bearer, strong grower.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Asparagus (Conovers).—1/6 per doz., 10/- per 100.

Avocada (Persea Americana).—Large, a salad fruit, sub-tropical, seedlings only (Mexican). 2/6.

Brazilian Cherry (Eugenia Uniflora).—Small fruit, red. 2/- each.

Cherimoya or Custard Apple (Annona Cherimolia).—Seedlings. 2/6.

Chinese Raisin (Hovenia Dulcis).—Small, woody fruit, fine flavor. 1/6.

Feijoa Sellowiana.—Resemble guava, minute seeds, hardy, fine flavor. 2/6.

Mango (Mangifera Indica).—Large, greenish yellow, seedlings. 2/6.

Pinus Edulis (Pinon Nut).—A nut-bearing pine, slow growing. In pots, 2/6.

Rose Apple (Eugenia Jambosa).—Large fruit, yellow. 2/-.

Tree Tomato (Cephomandra Betacea).—Fruit about size of an egg, brownish, peculiar flavor. 1/6.

White Sapote (Casimaroa Edulis).—Large, yellow, fine flavor, seedlings. 2/6.

CITRUS FRUITS

STOCKS.—No hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best stock. For stiff subsoils and poorish lands, and quickest returns, Lemon Stock is undoubtedly the best. Orange stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years; but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on.

PLANTING.—Best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if weather is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting. When planting Citrus trees we prefer, in mild weather, to leave the trees unpruned; but if weather is dry, or high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry wind cut all the leaves off, too, and cover the barrel loosely with grass, bagging or paper to protect it. By so doing you can often get good results under adverse conditions. Leaves falling off spontaneously after planting is mostly a good sign, but when leaves remain on and wilt they should be cut off.

October or later planting, we recommend cutting all leaves before planting. For further guidance in Citrus culture we recommend Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive growth that would if unchecked tend to make the tree lopsided. Some of the inner growth of excessively grown trees may be with advantage thinned out.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees.

NAVEL REMARKS.—A good deal of contention and correspondence constantly arises about navels. They are undoubtedly the king of oranges in quality, but the most fickle and unreliable croppers of all, and unless soils and atmospheric conditions especially suit them, they seldom give satisfactory results after they are a few years old. Deep, rich, free soils only seem to be suitable for navel plantations. It is very rarely that they mature a good crop if grown on soils with stiff clay bottom, as the fruit is liable to drop any time when weather conditions are unfavorable. It would appear that the dry inland atmosphere is more suitable for navels than the more humid coast, as the fruit seems to set and hang better.

BLOOD ORANGE REMARKS.—Fruit edible early in the season, but does not show blood color in flesh until late in season. Require a hot climate for the color to be very pronounced.

MANURING.—The best time for manuring is early Spring. A small handful given to young trees and increasing as the tree ages; old trees, if heavily laden, can take up to 3lb. or 4lb. per tree; but, in using quick-acting fertilisers, it is always better to give two medium dressings in preference to one heavy—say, in early Spring and Autumn.

ORANGES.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting. On Orange Stock we can supply Washington and Valencia.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Byfield (New).—Large, yellow, sweet, seedless, heavy bearer, vigorous grower, best described as a seedless Parramatta. 3/6.

Best's Navel.—Large, yellow, quality fine, good bearer, hangs well, late.

Compuda.—Medium, yellow, sweet, hangs well, fair bearer, compact grower, late.

Dunning's Navel.—Large, yellow, good keeper, late, some reports moderate bearer.

Foster.—Large, bright yellow, roundish, sweet, heavy bearer, early.

Golden Buckeye Navel.—Large, long, pale yellow, smooth thin skin, fine texture, dwarf, weeping growth, early.

Golden Nugget Navel.—Large, pale yellow, smooth, thin skin, free from rag, seedless, weak grower, early.

Groverley Navel.—Large, yellow, flattish, not quite seedless, crops well, mid-season. The best Navel for poor soils.

Holdfast.—Large, yellow, rather thick-skinned, hangs well, late.

Jaffa.—Medium, yellow, sweet, prolific, dwarf grower, early.

Joppa.—Very large, yellow, prolific, strong grower, hangs well, mid-season.

Late Valencia.—Large, yellow, skin smooth and thin, good cropper, hangs till others are gone, the best late.

Lue Gim Gong.—Medium, yellow, thin skin, juicy, good flavor, hangs well, good bearer and grower, late.

Maltese Blood.—Medium, yellow, tinted red, blood-red flesh when ripe, dwarf grower, late.

Mediterranean.—Medium, long, yellow, good flavor, heavy bearer, moderate grower. Should only be planted in deep, rich soil.

Navelencia.—Large, yellow, skin smooth and fine, payable if marketed as soon as colored, no good where heavy frosts prevail, early.

- Patterson.**—Large, yellow, sweet and juicy, prolific, strong grower, mid-season.
- Parramatta.**—Large, yellow, sweet and juicy, prolific, strong grower, mid-season, good on poor soils.
- Paper Rind St. Michael.**—Medium, yellow, thin skin, good bearer, late.
- Peerless.**—Medium, golden yellow, good bearer, early, good.
- Ruby Blood.**—Medium, reddish yellow, flesh red, growth moderate.
- Siletta (Old).**—Medium, yellow, good quality, good cropper, hangs well, late.
- Thompson's Navel.**—Large, yellow, fine shiny skin, similar to Navelencia, market early.
- Washington Navel.**—Very large, yellow, superfine quality, on poor shallow soil a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.
- White Siletta.**—Large, pale yellow, smooth skin, good cropper, early.

MANDARINS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This class includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and Oranges.

- Beauty of Glen Retreat.**—Large, deep yellow, thin-skinned, rather tart here, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Burgess.**—Large, yellow, solid fruit, good bearer, mid-season.
- Early Imperial.**—Medium, yellow, sweet, thin skin, medium grower, requires deep, rich soil, very early.
- Ellendale Beauty.**—Very large, yellow, flattish, good quality, very smooth and showy, hangs well, late.
- Emperor.**—Very large, yellow, regular bearer, extensively marketed, mid-season.
- Excelsior.**—Very large, reddish yellow, fair quality, heavy bearer, mid-season.
- Fewtrell's.**—Large, yellow, sweet and prolific, early.
- Jacob's.**—Large, reddish yellow, thin-skinned, juicy, somewhat tart here, heavy bearer, early.
- King (Emperor).**—Very large, yellow, rough skin, quality fair, hangs well, requires good soil, late.
- Oonshii (Satsuma).**—Large, greenish yellow, fair quality, seedless, stands frost well, pendulous dwarf habit, early.
- Scarlet.**—Medium, reddish yellow, peculiar flavor, heavy bearer, early.
- Thorny.**—Medium, yellow, solid, flavor unsurpassed, good bearer, mid-season. Aged trees should be thinned and manured to get good size.

LEMONS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Pick when turning light in color, or big enough, and stored for some time, they become more juicy and thin skinned than if left on tree to ripen. For full guidance in storing, apply Department of Agriculture.

- Amalfi.**—Large, yellow, juicy, prolific, almost thornless.
- American Seedless.**—Large, yellow, thin-skinned, juicy, not seedless, prolific, resembles Eureka in growth.
- Common.**—Large, yellow, sweet, rough-skinned, hardy, early.
- Eureka (Sweet Rind).**—Large, yellow, good quality, thornless, not as strong grower as Lisbon, but a better summer crop.
- Genoa.**—Very large, yellow, good bearer, thornless, too coarse here.
- Lisbon.**—Large, yellow, juicy, prolific, largely cultivated, tree thorny.
- Variegated.**—Medium, fair cropper, leaves and fruit variegated, ornamental.
- Villa Franca.**—Medium, yellow, thin-skinned, good quality, few thorns, not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep, rich soil.

Miscellaneous Varieties

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

CITRONS.

Mainly used for making candy peel; also makes a good marmalade of strong Citron flavor.

Bengal Citron. —Extra large, round, pale yellow, for preserving and peel.	Citron of Commerce. —Large, yellow, lemon shape, used for candied peel.
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CUMQUATS.

Can be eaten out of hand, skin and all, but mostly used for preserving and crystallising. A flavor peculiarly its own. Very prolific bearers.

Round. —Small, yellow, hardy, very prolific, peculiar flavor.	Long. —Small, yellow, good bearer, peculiar flavor.
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LIMES.

Generally grown in warm humid climates, where lemons are not successful, and used for the same purposes.

Persian (or Sweet). —Large, roundish, yellow, sickly sweet, prolific.	Tahitian. —Large, greenish yellow, juicy, nearly seedless, prolific.
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POMELOWS, GRAPE FRUIT, or SHADDOCKS.

The Pomelow, or as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Makes an extra fine marmalade.

Blood. —Very large, roundish, yellow, good bearer, red flesh in hot climates.	Java. —Large, yellow, pear-shaped, sub-acid, good bearer, young growth reddish.
Common. —Very large, yellow, roundish, sub-acid, very thick skin, prolific.	Marsh. —Large, round, pale yellow, seedless, heavy cropper, good grower, best of all.

SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges).

Mainly used for marmalades of various kinds.

Poor Man's Oranges. —Very large, round, yellow, very juicy, smooth skin, good marmalade sort, not a true Seville in flavor or growth, moderate grower.	Seville (Common). —Large, yellow, prolific. The market variety.
	Seville (Flat). —Large, round, smooth, yellow, good bearer.

= ROSES =

A FEW HINTS ON PLANTING ROSES.

SOIL.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate any animal manure at the time of preparing soil, for if applied at planting time too near the roots, the ferment of the manure may damage the roots.

Newly-broken soil is often acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting corrects the acidity. Sandy soil requires heavy and regular manuring (preferably cow) for roses to do real well.

POSITION.—Roses can be successfully grown where the location is not too much overshadowed by large trees, or where not shaded by buildings or fences for much more than half a day. An open situation, but sheltered from strong winds is best. Too much enclosure tends to mildew, and weedy spindly growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order, unpack, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half an hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days; then take out and plant.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. Four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Plant standards 3ft. 6in. to 5ft. or more, according to whether they are to be specimen grown, or for mass effect. Climbers of a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one to two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather.

If in windy place, don't fail to protect plant from wind until well established.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots naturally without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency.

Don't put fresh manure on the bare roots, but work it well into the soil about the tips of the roots or leaving manuring until plants have started to grow.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when well covered, tread down firmly.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to plant and give a good watering in the hole.

Standard Roses require much more watering than bush roses when newly planted or during dry seasons.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, grass, litter, etc.; or, failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but, if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards, till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering, the soil sets hard, and, if allowed to harden, may kill the plants.

MANURING.—When well established, roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in winter, artificial manure in spring; but manuring can really be done any time to established plants.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early autumn start before the winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders, of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only with harmonising colors, which gives a more effective appearance to the garden.

EVERBLOOMING.—The number of flowering periods can be increased by cutting the blooms with long stems, and when Spring flowering is over to get another flowering by judicious watering and liquid manuring. This can be repeated depending on the length of Summer and the severity of Autumn frosts in colder climates.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed, and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the unripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted and feeble wood removed, and where too thick thinned out, and the long leaders shortened, and the laterals cut to 2 or 3 buds. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to the end of July, and where Springs are later or earlier accordingly.

DISBUDDING.—For exhibiting roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main centre bud.

APHIS AND GREEN FLY.—Can be kept in check by spraying with Nikoteen, but it may be necessary to spray more than once or use 1-lb. soft soap to six gallons water with a little nicotine added.

BLACK SPOT.—Dust the bushes with a powder consisting of nine parts of sulphur, and one part of dry arsenate of lead, and 2% of pulverised tobacco seems to improve this. Another remedy is 4oz. copper sulphate, 4oz. stone lime to 2½ gallons; must be applied before rain, not after; apply every ten days. This is also a good remedy for mildew.

LEAF-EATING INSECTS AND GRUBS.—Use Arsenate of Lead according to directions on container; adding a little molasses or glucose seems to make this more effective. For grubs hand-pick.

MILDEW.—If troubled with mildew, make a pocket of hessian (or chaff bag), fill half full with flowered sulphur, and on a still morning shake bag gently over each plant; or spray with potassium sulphurata, 1oz. to 1 gallon water. Also 1oz. bicarbonate of soda to 1 gallon water, is very effective. If necessary, repeat after heavy rain; also see Black Spot.

ROSE THRIP.—So far no satisfactory method of controlling this pest is available, but nikoteen used freely before buds open helps to check it. In humid weather this pest is not so troublesome.

ROSE SCALE.—Can be effectively controlled by painting affected parts with soap or whale-oil, or spray with nikoteen, or lime sulphur in Winter; burn badly infected parts.

NEW ROSES, 1925

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions are the raisers', very much condensed, for at the time our catalogue goes to print the new roses have not had a fair chance to flower, hence we are unable to make any personal comments, however from early April on we may be able to give some candid opinions if desired, but actually suitability to our conditions is only apparent after 2 or 3 years testing, for the highly colored descriptions are not always borne out by experience.

Price, 4/- each; 42/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Arthur Cook (H.T.) (McGredy & Son).—Large, full, velvety crimson; delicious perfume, mildew-proof; foliage very free; vig.

Blush Queen (H.T.) (F. Cant).—Delicate soft pink, perfect form, high pointed centre; the habit and constitution of the Rose renders it immune from mildew. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.

Barbara (H.T.) (Paul & Son).—Bright red, yellow base, reverse of petals pale yellow, fine for massing.

Clovelly (H.T.).—Large, full, rich, satin pink, good form, long stems; free, vig.

Christine Prior (H.T.) (McGredy).—Large, fairly full, bright rosy red, fresh yellow, and peach; good form; free, vig.

Doris Trayler (H.T.) (McGredy).—Large, full; orange, cadmium, outside of petals flushed crimson orange; long, pointed bud; very free, vig.

Earl Beatty (H.T.) (Paul & Son).—Deep crimson, may be styled an improved "General MacArthur," an ideal bedding Rose, sweetly scented.

Fred J. Harrison (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Vigorous growth, and free habit, almost immune from mildew, cardinal red, suffused crimson and splashed with blackish crimson; large, of great substance, and beautifully smooth; sweet scented; full. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

George H. Mackereth (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Large, good form, free flowering; the blooms are carried on stiff stems; very sweetly scented; deep crimson, shaded velvety maroon; vig. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.

Gwynne Carr (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Growth vigorous, free habit, the buds long and pointed; full, perfect form; the petals are large, smooth, and of great substance, opening well in all weathers; color, shell pink to pale lilac rose; veined silver; fragrant; Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.

Golden Madame Second Weber (H.T.) (Souper & Notting).—Color, salmon; centre, golden yellow; enormous size, full, of good substance, with long and stiff petals; this beautiful variety possesses all the good qualities of "Madame Second Weber," very floriferous; vig.

Henry Nevard (H.T.) (F. Cant).—Crimson-scarlet, flowers large and finely formed; highly perfumed, with true Hybrid Perpetual scent; vig.

Herman Neuhoﬀ (H.T.) (Neuhoﬀ).—A dark scarlet sport of "General Superior Arnold Jansen." The color is quite constant, and a very pleasing shade.

John C. M. Mensing (H.T.) (Eveleens & Son).—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent.

John Russell (H.T.)—Rich, glowing crimson, almost black; large, fine form; very free; viz.

June Boyd (H.T.) (McGredy).—Large, full, good form, salmon carmine, yellow base, outside petals flushed yellow, very free, strong.

Madame Mallerin (H.T.) (Chambard).—Foliage largely immune from mildew, magnificent long buds, extra large, crimson scarlet, shaded vermilion, very sweetly scented; vig.

Mademoiselle Irene Hennessy (H.T.) (Guillot).—Vigorous, very large, full, perfect form, sweetly scented; color, brilliant orange vermilion.

Mrs. James Shearer (H.T.) (Ferguson).—Large and exquisitely formed; the color in the bud is light canary yellow, as the flower develops it becomes pure white, with cadmium yellow at the base; very free, sweetly scented; vig.

Mrs. Tresham Gilbey (H.T.) (Wm. Paul & Son).—Coral rose, shaded salmon; sweetly scented.

Mrs. G. Heath (H.T.) (McGredy).—Large, long pointed bud, blood-red orange-crimson, full, fine form, very free; vig.

Mrs. C. W. Edwards (H.T.) (McGredy).—Pure crimson-carmine, yellow base, large, full, mildew-proof foliage, very free; vig.

Richard E. West (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Vigorous growth and very free, perfect form, with high pointed centre, large and full; color, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex; fragrant. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.

Shot Silk (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Bright cherry-cerise, over-shot with salmon orange, flushed rose, immune from mildew, free blooming, medium size, well formed, fairly full; Otto of Rose perfume; Gold Medal, N.R.S.; vig.

Sensation (H.T.).—Large, full, rich, velvet crimson, shaded dark crimson; color equal to Hoosier at best; fine form, very free and fragrant; vig.

Templar (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, clear, even red, which does not blue or purple as flower ages, very free, sweetly scented; vig.

Viscountess Devonport (H.T.) (E. J. Hicks).—Can be described as an improved "Mrs. Aaron Ward," it having the same form of flower, but much finer; rich Indian yellow, compact growth, sweetly scented.

Wilhelm Kordes (H.T.) (Kordes).—Large, capucine red on yellow, toning to golden yellow, full, good form, very free; vig.

CLIMBERS.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty.—A strong climbing sport of the well-known dwarf of the same name.

Climbing Mrs. G. Shawyer (H.T.).—A strong growing climbing of the dwarf.

Chastity (H.T.) (F. Cant).—White, sometimes faint yellow at the base of the petals, moderate size, perfect form, with high pointed centre, and are carried in trusses of five to ten blooms, very sweetly scented; vig.

Fraicheur (Wich. Hyb.) (Turbat & Co.).—Pyramidal clusters of 20 to 30; color, delicate tender rose; vigorous growth, with glistening green foliage.

Madeline Lemaire (Wich. Hyb.) (Nonin)—Extremely vigorous, large bouquets of 50 to 60 flowers, semi-double; Nilson pink striated crimson carmine.

Papa Rouillard (Wich. Hyb.) (Turbat & Co.).—Very vigorous, handsome foliage, almost spineless, very long bouquets of 15 to 25 flowers, large and full of brilliant carmine color.

Schloss Friezenstein (Poly.) (Schmidt)—Large, full, large trusses; color, darkish blue, with reddish violet centre, mildew-proof foliage, very vigorous; the bluest rose to date.

POLYANTHAS (DWARF).

Alice Ames.—Single, large trusses, rosy-cerise, with white eye, very free; vig.

La Reine Elizabeth.—Orleans shape and habit, very deep crimson, darker than E. Cavell.

Queen Wilhelmina.—Sport of Orleans; deep pure pink, large trusses, very free.

NEW ROSES, 1924

Price, 2/6 each; 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

All descriptions in this list are the raisers', very much condensed.

Betty Hulton (H.T.).—Large, full, bud is long and pointed; color, saffron yellow with golden centre, fragrant, free flowering, mildew-proof, vig.

Captain F. S. Harvey Cant (H.T.).—Large, high pointed centre, salmon-pink, veined scarlet and suffused yellow, sweetly perfumed, strong.

Captain Ronald Clerk (H.T.).—Brilliant vermilion shaded orange, blooms fairly full, of great length, and pointed, sweetly scented, mod.

Courage (H.T.).—Dark red, semi-double, free, sweetly scented, strong.

David Gilmore (H.T.).—Large, full, and well formed, brilliant scarlet red, mildew-proof, vig.

Evelyn Murland (H.T.).—Large, full, well formed, coral red, suffused orange and salmon pink, mildew-proof, free, strong.

Feu Joseph Looymans (H.P.).—Buds long and pointed, good form, yellow, with apricot; vig.

- Gloria (H.T.).**—Full, fine form, scarlet crimson, vig.
- Hawmark Scarlet (H.T.).**—Medium, brilliant scarlet, well formed, sweetly scented, free flowering, gold medal, N.R.S., mod.
- Lady Roundhay (Per.).**—Medium, fair substance, coppery chrome, free, sweetly scented, mod.
- Lady Dixon Hartland (H.T.).**—Flowers long and pointed, sweetly scented, deep salmon, shading to pale pink, vig.
- Lord Allenby (H.T.).**—Large, full, fine form, high-pointed centre, rich crimson suffused with scarlet, mildew-proof, strong.
- Lucie Micolas Meyer (H.T.).**—Large, full, globular form, dark pink, reverse clear rose, free, fragrant, vig.
- Mabel Turner (H.T.).**—Large, full, and well formed, high pointed centre, color warm deep salmon pink, vig.
- Mama Lamesch (H.T.).**—Large, full, and well formed, reddish carmine on yellow ground, bud pointed, sweetly scented, strong.
- Maud Cuming (H.T.).**—Large, full, high centre, petals are large, delicate peach, shaded with coral, vig.
- Mrs. Courtney Page (H.T.).**—Large, perfect shape, orange-cerise, carmine shaded, free, sweetly scented, gold medal, N.R.S.
- Mrs. Wm. Sergeant (H.T.).**—Large, full, splendid form, apricot and peach, flushed with rose pink, gold medal, Glasgow, vig.
- President Cherieux (Per.).**—Large, full, globular, long bud, coral red bud, shaded yellow, free, strong.
- Rosabel Walker (H.T.).**—Brilliant scarlet shaded velvety crimson, fragrant, for pillars, vig.
- Simon Labbe (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, buds long and pointed, apricot yellow, changing to saffron yellow, perfumed, vig.
- Souv de H. A. Verschuren (H.T.).**—Large, full, perfect shape, cadmium yellow to orange yellow, sweetly perfumed, vig. Gold medal at Rotterdam, gold medal at Spa. Resembles Golden Ophelia.
- Vesuvius (H.T.).**—Single, bright scarlet crimson, sweetly perfumed, free, strong.
- Vivien (H.T.).**—Large, full, fine shape, rose pink, fragrant, pillar.

CLIMBING ROSES.

- Charmisso (Cib. Poly.).**—Medium, fairly full, buds yellow and orange red, blooming in large clusters.
- Climbing General MacArthur (H.T.).**—A vigorous climber of "General MacArthur"; the freedom and continuity of flower of the original.
- Climbing Stevens (H.T.).**—Very vigorous, large, full snow-white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens."
- Papa Couchault (Cib. Poly.).**—Medium, double, pure crimson red, lasting without fading, trusses of 15 to 20.

DWARF POLYANTHA.

- Ideal.**—A sport from Edith Cavell, dark scarlet, full flower, good grower.
- Linette.**—Flowers in bouquets of six to ten, carmine shrimp, passing to tender rose when expanding.
- Monette.**—Large trusses, clear fire red, passing to pink.
- Rudolph Kluis.**—Glowing vermilion red, growth and size of the flowers are the same as "Ellen Poulson."

ROSES—General List

All our Roses are Budded on American Noisette Stocks, as we have found that stock gives the most general satisfaction.

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- dozen, 25 plants £1/5/-, 50 plants £2/8/-, packing included. Postage or freight extra. (These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments.) For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent, and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for coming season are well advanced and promise to be good plants by selling time.

ORDERING.—Purchasers having limited knowledge of Roses are often disappointed through selecting varieties seen in show trays and dealer's windows, which are not always average blooms grown under ordinary conditions, as dry summers followed by good rains will produce abnormal flowers. Hence we recommend that prospective buyers either consult experienced gardening friends, or else leave the selection entirely to us, stating whether good all round garden roses are required or exhibition kinds. In either case we will select the best varieties. Owing to the

similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, customers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word **Standard** is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "no substitute" on order sheet.

DESCRIPTIONS.—Not hot air shots aiming only at special sales, but by experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all roses in catalogue, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation, aspect, and climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned at the one flowering, as in most cases the Autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Semi-double Roses often last well when cut, and the petalage increases in late Autumn. Vig., strong, mod., poor, at the end of each description refers to the growth of the plant.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Chiefly spring-blooming, and sometimes in the autumn, not ever-blooming, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom. They are more hardy and resist frost better than the Teas. Invaluable for spring shows.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P. and Tea, but the various classes have been so intercrossed that it is now difficult in many cases to classify correctly. Everblooming and hardy.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mainly Spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing of the buds before flowers are opened.

PER.—PERNETIANA.—Colors very intense, free flowering, growth strong in dry inland and cold mountain climates, but in warm humid climates inclined to die back. Very subject to Black Spot.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Mostly evergreen, very free, but more tender to frost and are not as hardy as the H.P.

America (H.T.).—Large, perfect form, long pointed buds, rose pink, fragrant, free, strong.

American Legion (H.T.).—Large, full, cerise red, free, vig.

Angelus (H.T.).—Large, creamy white, fragrant, strong.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.).—Large, high pointed centre, sulphur yellow, free, strong.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.).—Medium, full, rosy flesh, camellia-shape, strong.

Australia Felix (H.T.).—Medium, well shaped, dark pink, free, strong.

Beaute Inconstant (T.).—Medium, copery red, shaded carmine and yellow, beautiful bud, variable, vig.

Betty (H.P.).—Large, not full, satin rose, tinted yellow, good show rose, vig.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.).—Medium, salmon pink, reverse glowing carmine, not full, free, vig.

Black Prince (H.P.).—Large, rather flat, dark crimson, fragrant, strong.

Blanche Moreau (M.).—Large white, mossed, vig.

Captain Kilbee Stuart (H.T.).—Large semi-double loose, velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, fragrant, free, vig.

Caroline Testout (H.T.).—Very large and globular, satiny pink, vig.

Catherine Mermet (T.).—Medium, full, excellent form, flesh rose, free, mod.

Charles K. Douglas (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, scarlet crimson, free, vig.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.).—Large, good form, chrome on ivory white, strong.

Colonel Felix Breton (H.P.).—Large, full, velvety red, shaded amaranth, mod.

Columbia (H.T.).—Medium large, peach-blow pink, fragrant, often mis-shapen, best in autumn, strong.

Mdm. Jules Bouche (H.T.).—Large, not full, creamy white, tinted, free, vig.

- Comtesse du Cayla (T.).**—Medium, semi-double, nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper, free, strong.
- Comtesse La Barthe (T.).**—Large, globular, not full, rosy flesh, very free, vig.
- Courtney Page (H.T.).**—Large, full, well formed, scarlet crimson, sweetly scented, strong.
- Countess of Gosford (H.T.).**—Large, not full, salmon pink, very free, mildews badly, vig.
- Coronation (H.P.).**—Large, good form, flesh pink, good show, vig.
- Crimson Queen (H.T.).**—Large, semi-double, velvety crimson, free, blues badly, vig.
- Crested Moss (M.).**—Medium buds, pink, heavily crested with moss, strong.
- Crusader (H.T.).**—Large, good form, velvety crimson, blues badly, vig.
- Cynthia Forde (H.T.).**—Large, full, rosy pink, vig.
- Dean Hole (H.T.).**—Large, high centre, silvery carmine, shaded salmon, good show, mildews badly, strong.
- Devoniensis (T.).**—Large, full and sweet, creamy white, blush centre, strong.
- Dr. Hogg (H.P.).**—Large, full, reddish violet, fragrant, vig.
- Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.).**—Large, good form, salmon yellow, suffused pink, strong.
- Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.).**—Large, good form, full, rose pink, vig.
- Duchess of Wellington (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, long buds, saffron yellow, strong.
- Earl Haig (H.T.).**—Large, globular form, reddish crimson, strong.
- Earl of Dufferin (H.P.).**—Large, good form, crimson, shaded maroon, mod.
- Earl of Warwick (H.T.).**—Large, salmon pink, centre vermilion, mod.
- Edith Part (H.T.).**—Medium, rich pink, suffused salmon, free, vig.
- Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.).**—Large, full, fine form, flesh tinted rose, fragrant, strong, good show.
- Elli Hartmann (H.T.).**—Large, full, excellent form, old gold, vig.
- Elegante (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, sulphur yellow, free, mildew-proof, vig.
- Elsie Beckwith (H.T.).**—Large, good form, rosy pink, sweetly scented, lasts well, free, vig.
- Emma Wright (Per.).**—Medium, semi-double, pure orange, free, strong.
- Ethel Somerset (H.T.).**—Large, full, high pointed centre, coral pink, free, vig.
- Etoile de Hollande (H.T.).**—Medium, semi-double, dark red, fair form, fragrant, free, strong.
- Etoile de France (H.T.).**—Large, crimson, sweetly scented, free, strong.
- Farbonkonigen (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, excellent shape, inside coral red, outside silvery fawn, free, strong.
- Fancy Free (H.T.).**—Medium, semi-double, silvery pink, with white basal zone, very free, strong.
- Florence Pemberton (H.T.).**—Very large, creamy white, shaded pink, strong.
- Fragrant Bouquet (H.T.).**—Medium, full, flesh pink, fragrant, free, strong.
- Firedragon (H.T.).**—Large, full, sweetly scented, fiery red, mildew-proof, vig.
- Frank W. Dunlop (H.T.).**—Large, good form, rosy pink, fragrant, strong.
- Franklin (H.T.).**—Large, full, salmon pink, shaded yellow, free, strong.
- Frau Math. Noehl (H.T.).**—Large, full, fine form, lemon-yellow, strong.
- Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen) (H.P.).**—Large, well formed, pure white, free, can also be grown as a climber, a good white.
- Frances Gaunt (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, deep apricot, strong.
- Francis Scott Key (H.T.).**—Large, full, good form, perfumed, cherry red, strong.
- General Snyders (H.T.).**—Large, full, carmine, fragrant, free, vig.
- General Superior Jansen (H.T.).**—Large, good form, bright red, free, burns at times, vig.
- General Macarthur (H.T.).**—Large, full, rather flat, rich crimson, shaded scarlet, sweetly perfumed, free, vig.
- George Arends (H.P.).**—Large, full, good form, delicate rose, fragrant, vig.
- George Dickson (H.T.).**—Large and full, velvety crimson, with scarlet reflexed tips, fragrant, mildews, very vig.
- George Schwartz (T.).**—Medium, not full, bright buttercup yellow, beautiful buds, free, mod.
- Glorie de Chedane Guinnoisseau (H.P.).**—Very large, full, perfect form, vermilion red, strong.
- Golden Ophelia (H.T.).**—Medium, perfect form, golden yellow, free, vig.; one of the best garden yellows; lasts well, vig.
- Gruss au Teplitz (H.T.).**—Medium, cup-shaped, bright crimson, very showy, good garden rose, free, vig.
- Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, good form, carmine pink, very free, fragrant, strong.
- Gwen Nash (H.T.).**—Large, semi-double, loose, cyclamen, pink, free, vig.
- Hadley (H.T.).**—Large, full, good shape, dark red, very free, fragrant; the best all-round garden red to date; vig.

- Harry Kirk** (H.T.).—Large, sulphur yellow, fading slightly, long buds, strong.
- Hawmark Crimson** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, intense blackish crimson, very showy, free; the best of this class; vig.
- His Majesty** (H.T.).—Large, full, dark crimson, perfumed, vig.
- Hoosier Beauty** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, dark crimson, with blackish veinings, very fragrant, free, strong; one of the best.
- Hugh Dickson** (H.P.).—Large, fairly full, fine form, crimson scarlet, vig.
- Hugo Roller** (T.).—Medium, good shape, lemon-yellow, edged carmine outer petals, free, mod.
- Imperial Potentate** (H.T.).—Large, high centre, fairly full, rose pink, fragrant, free, vig.
- Independence Day** (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, sunflower gold, orange apricot, free, strong.
- Innocence** (H.T.).—Large, single, pure white, free, vig.
- Irish Elegance** (T.).—Large, single, bronzy orange, very free, good in winter, vig.
- Irish Fireflame** (T.).—Large, single, buds orange, splashed orange crimson, free, very fine, vig.
- Isobel** (H.T.).—Large, single, carmine, flushed orange, free, dies back, strong.
- Jacques Hackenburg** (H.T.).—Large, full, pale reddish lilac, fragrant, vig.
- Jean C. N. Forestier** (Per.).—Large, full, globular, carmine, tinted orange, vig.
- John Hart** (H.T.).—Large, cherry pink, free, vig.
- Jonkheer, J. L. Mock** (H.T.).—Largest size, good form, carmine, changing to imperial pink, lasts well when cut, fragrant, long stems, vig.
- Joseph Hill** (H.T.).—Large, full, salmon pink, poor.
- K. A. Victoria** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, white, shaded cream, one of the best creams available, strong.
- Killerney Brilliant** (H.T.).—Medium, not full, rosy carmine, very free, strong.
- K. of K.** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, vivid crimson scarlet, stiff petals, lasts well when cut, free, showy, vig.
- Lady Ashtown** (H.T.).—Large, full and high pointed, deep rose, very free, good garden rose, strong.
- Lady Craig** (H.T.).—Large, fine form, cadmium yellow, free, vig.
- Lady Inquisition** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect shape, orange cerise, free, strong.
- Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Large, long pointed bud, fairly full, rich apricot yellow, free, one of the best garden yellows, vig.
- Lady Maureen Stewart** (H.T.).—Large, full velvety scarlet, flattish, fragrant, mildew-proof, free, non-fading, strong.
- Lady Pirrie** (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, coppery salmon, inside yellow and fawn, free, strong.
- Lady Plymouth** (T.).—Large, full, good form, ivory cream, flushed, strong.
- Lady Roberts** (T.).—Medium, full, good shape, apricot, shading to coppery, free, strong.
- La France** (H.T.).—Large, pale rose, reverse of petals deeper, very fragrant, free, prune lightly, mod.
- La Tosca** (H.T.).—Large, good form, soft pink, tinted rosy white, free, strong.
- Laurent Carle** (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, brilliant velvety carmine, free, fragrant, one of the best reds, strong.
- Liberty** (H.T.).—Medium, brilliant crimson, keeps its color when cut, mod.
- Little Gem** (M.).—Medium, crimson, beautifully mossed, mod.
- Lord Charlemont** (H.T.).—Large, full, crimson, deepening to carmine crimson, vig.
- Lucille Barker** (H.T.).—Large, well shaped, rich apricot, free, vig.
- Louise Baldwin** (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, rich orange, shading to apricot, free, vig.
- Louise Crette** (H.P.).—Very large, full, perfect form, white, with creamy centre, good show, vig.
- Los Angeles** (Per.).—Large, fairly full, good form, flame pink, toned golden yellow, free, strong.
- Lyn Rose** (Per.).—Large, good form, brilliant shrimp pink, free, dies back, mod.
- Mabel Morse** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, golden yellow, free, scented, mod.
- Madame Andre Charmet** (H.T.).—Large full, good shape, carnation rose, shaded gold, vig.
- Mdm. Abel Chatenay** (H.T.).—Large, good form, flesh rose shaded salmon, very free, one of the best garden roses, vig.
- Mdm. Antoine Mari** (T.).—Medium, fine buds, rose, shaded white, mildew-proof, vig.
- Mme. Butterfly** (H.T.).—Large, good form, pale pink, shaded orange apricot, fragrant, free, strong.
- Madame Constant Soupert** (T.).—Large, full, well formed, golden yellow, tinted rose, opens poorly at times, likes heat, strong.
- Madame Edouard Herriot** (Per.).—Medium, not full, rich coral red, passing to prawn red, very free, mod.

- Madame Jules Grolez** (H.T.).—Large, fine form, brilliant China rose, free, low spreading growth, mod.
- Mdm. Lombard** (T.).—Large, full, salmon pink, shaded rose, free, vig.
- Madame P. Euler** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, cerise pink, fragrant, mildews badly, strong.
- Madame Segond Weber** (H.T.).—Large, good form, rosy salmon, very free, good, strong.
- Mdlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau** (H.T.).—White La France; large, full, good form, pale flesh, centre soft pink, fragrant, strong.
- Maman Cochet** (T.).—Large, very full, fine form, rose, shaded salmon, free, mildew-proof, one of the best, vig.
- Margaret M. Wylie** (H.T.).—Large, not full, flesh, flushed rose pink, free, scented, vig.
- Marjorie Bulkeley** (H.T.).—Large, good form, not full, ochre, flushed rosy pink, free, strong.
- Martha Drew** (H.T.).—Large, perfect form, creamy white, with rose-colored centre, free, strong.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill** (H.T.).—Large, full, yellow, flushed carmine, free, strong.
- Marie Van Houtte** (T.).—Large, not full, cream, edged rose, shaded peach, free, vig.
- Medea** (T.).—Large, full, globular, lemon yellow, free, good show, mod.
- Merouw C. van Marwyk Kooy** (H.T.).—Large, full, white, centre Indian yellow, fragrant, free, vig.
- Mildred Grant** (H.T.).—Large, good form, silvery white, suffused blush, stiff petals, show rose only, mod.
- Miss Alice de Rothschild** (T.).—Large, full good form, citron yellow, free, strong.
- Miss Wilmott** (H.T.).—Large, well formed, fairly full, cream, with faint flushes, strong.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward** (H.T.).—Medium, full, Indian yellow, washed salmon, good form, free, mod.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell** (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, reddish salmon, nice bud, free, strong.
- Mrs. Bryce Allen** (H.T.).—Large, fine form, carmine rose, moss rose perfume, fairly free, strong.
- Mrs. Charles Lamplough** (H.T.).—Large, fine form, soft lemon yellow, opens badly at times, strong.
- Mrs. Charles J. Bell** (H.T.).—A shell-pink sport of Radiance, a dainty color, but fades easily.
- Mrs. Curnock Sawday** (H.T.).—Large, perfect shape, blush pink, sweetly scented, mod.
- Mrs. E. Willis** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, delicate pink, long buds, free, vig.
- Mrs. Dunlop-Best** (H.T.).—Medium, good form, reddish apricot, free, very good, vig.
- Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury** (H.T.).—Large, full, clear rose, fragrant, vig.
- Mrs. Foley Hobbs** (T.).—Large, good form, ivory white, tinged pink, weak stems, show rose only, mod.
- Mrs. Franklin Dennison** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, primrose, shaded white, strong.
- Mrs. Farmer** (Per.).—Large, not full, reddish apricot, free, strong.
- Mrs. George Shawyer** (H.T.).—Very large, well formed, full, clear rose, mildews badly, strong.
- Mrs. Harold Brocklebank** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, creamy white, flushed pink, free, very good, vig.
- Mrs. Henry Bowles** (H.T.).—Large, rosy pink, shaded with salmon orange, free, strong.
- Mrs. Henry Morse** (H.T.).—Large, full, bright rose, sweetly scented, free, vig.
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington** (H.T.).—Very large, full, fine form, creamy white, strong.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens** (T.).—Large, long pointed bud, not full, white, very free, one of the best garden whites, lasts well, vig.
- Mrs. H. Winnett** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, bright red, fragrant, strong.
- Mrs. John Cook** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, ivory white, suffused light pink, fragrant, strong.
- Mrs. John Lang** (H.P.).—Large, full, well shaped, soft pink, strong.
- Mrs. Mackellar** (H.T.).—Large, not full, citron yellow, shaded primrose, mod.
- Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt** (H.T.).—Large, full, well formed, fleshy white, centre rose, mod.
- Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, rose pink, strong.
- Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht)** (H.T.).—Large, not full, deep pink, free, good show rose, mod.
- Mrs. William C. Egan** (Per.).—Large, good form, soft light pink, the interior deep flesh, strong.
- Molly Sharman Crawford** (T.).—Large, full, good form, eau de nil white, free, lasts well when cut, strong.

- My Maryland (H.T.).**—Large, not full, salmon pink, long buds, very free, strong.
- Natalie Bottner (H.T.).**—Large, good form, creamy white, opens poorly at times, free, strong.
- Nederland (H.T.).**—Large, good form, full, red, ragged-looking petals, free, vig.
- Ophelia (H.T.).**—Large, good shape, fairly full, salmon flesh, fragrant, free, strong.
- Padre (H.T.).**—Large, semi-double, copery scarlet, loose, free, vig.
- Papa Gontier (T.).**—Large, not full, rosy cerise, long buds, free, good in winter, strong.
- Paul Neyron (H.P.).**—Extra large, full, dark rose, fragrant, very hardy, vig.
- Peace (T.).**—Large, not full, pale lemon, tinted blush, buds long, very free, vig.
- Penelope (T.).**—Medium, high pointed centre, outer petals red, centre creamy white, mildews badly, poor.
- Perle des Jardins (T.).**—Large, full, canary yellow, free, mod.
- Phoebe (H.T.).**—Large, not full, perfect form, creamy white, deeper in the centre, strong.
- Pilgrim (H.T.).**—Large, perfect form, deep rose pink, silvery reverse, fragrant, free, strong.
- P. L. Baudet (H.T.).**—Large, good form, carmine rose, shaded salmon, vig.
- Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).**—Large, good shape, dark maroon, shaded velvet black, free, one of the best dark H.P.'s., vig.
- Queen of the Belgians (H.T.).**—Large, single, salmon pink, free, strong.
- Radiance (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, globular form, clear rose, reverse of petals carmine, fragrant, very free, mildew-proof, good garden pink, vig.
- Rainbow (T.).**—Large, not full, rose, striped carmine, free, strong.
- Red Letter Day (H.T.).**—Large, semi-double, brilliant scarlet crimson, very free and showy, very vig.
- Red Radiance (H.T.).**—Large, globular shape, fairly full, pure red, fragrant, very free, vig.
- Rev'd. F. Page Roberts (Per.).**—Large, full, well formed, golden yellow, veined bluff, free, strong.
- Rose Marie (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, good shape, clear rose pink, fragrant, free, vig.
- Rhea Reid (H.T.).**—Large, good form, red, free, one of the best, strong.
- Roger Lamelin (H.P.).**—Large, each petal edged with white band, the rest being dark crimson, unique, strong.
- Rose D'Evian (T.).**—Large, good form, inside carmine, outside rose, free, vig.
- Safrano (T.).**—Medium, lovely bud, deep apricot, free, good in winter, vig.
- Salmon Spray.**—Medium, semi-double, salmon color, large trusses, free, Hybrid Poly., strong.
- Secretaris Zwarts (H.T.).**—Large, full, bright rose, reverse is silvery rose, free, strong.
- Souvenir De George Pernet (Per.).**—Large, full, Oriental red, shaded yellow, strong.
- Souvenir De Madame Boulet (H.T.).**—Large, full, cadmium yellow, long pointed bud, free, vig.
- Souvenir Du Sergeant Crette (H.T.).**—Large, long bud, dark yellow, suffused carmine, free, vig.
- Souvenir De Jean Croibier (H.T.).**—Large, full, fine form, salmon rose, tinted coral, vig.
- Souvenir de Therese Levet (T.).**—Medium, splendid form, very full, deep crimson, shaded maroon, free, strong.
- Souv. de William Wood (H.P.).**—Large, purplish maroon, shaded black, one of the darkest of all H.P.'s., strong.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison (B.).**—Large, flattish, blush white, centre flesh, very free, strong.
- Souvenir de Maria de Zayas (H.T.).**—Large, full, good form, carmine red, mildew-proof, strong.
- Souvenir of Stella Gray (T.).**—Small, full, orange splashed apricot, copper and salmon, nice buds, free, mod.
- Star of Queensland (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, dark crimson, scented, free, strong.
- Sunburst (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, yellow, with orange centre, strong.
- Sunny South (H.T.).**—Medium, semi-double, soft pink, flushed carmine, very free, very good decorative, vig.
- Sunstar (Per.).**—Medium, semi-double, orange, edged with veined vermillion, very free, strong.
- The Bride (T.).**—Medium, full, good form, white, flushed pink, mod.
- Theresa Bevan (H.T.).**—Medium, not full, coppery, flushed red, opens poorly, very free, strong.
- Una Wallace (H.T.).**—Large, formation and substance faultless, cherry rose, perfumed, free, vig.
- Venus (M.).**—Medium, bright red, mossed, mod.
- Vicomte Maurice De Mellon (H.T.).**—Large, full, apricot, salmon, washed with peach, scented, free, vig.
- Victory (H.T.).**—Large, full, good form, scarlet crimson, free, weak stems, vig.

- Warrior** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, buds blood-red, flowers scarlet crimson, very free, good winter flowerer, vig.
- W. E. Wallace** (H.T.).—Large, full, globular form, golden yellow, free, strong.
- White Lord Tarquin** (T.).—Large, full, fine form, pure white, free, useful for cut blooms, strong.
- White Maman Cochet** (T.).—Large, very full, good form, creamy white, tinted pink, one of the best, vig.
- William Shean** (H.T.).—Extra large, good form, not full, deep pink, free, dies back, strong.
- William F. Dreer** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, golden yellow, flushed deep peach, free, strong.
- White Ophelia** (H.T.).—Pure white sport of Ophelia, free, strong.
- Willowmere** (Per.).—Large, full, good form, rich shrimp-pink, free, mildews badly, strong.
- W. R. Smith** (T.).—Large, full, well formed, white, tinged blush, free, vig.
- Yvonne Vacherot** (H.T.).—Large, good form, rather flattish here, porcelain white, suffused pink, free, vig.
- Yves Druhen** (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, somewhat flat, dark velvety red, fragrant, free, mod.
- Zenobia** (M.).—Large, full, satin rose, well mossed, fragrant, vig.

DWARF POLYANTHA

Small flowers, mostly flowering in large trusses or clusters, very free; suitable for borders, edging, and massing, where a blaze of color is required.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

- Bordered.**—Large, double, shades of pink, copper, and amber; very free, dwarf growth.
- Canarienvogel.**—Small, full, golden yellow and orange, free.
- Cecile Brunner.**—Small, full, rose, shaded pink, free.
- Coral Cluster.**—Medium, semi-double, a coral pink, lovely color, but fades in hot weather.
- Eblouissant.**—Large, semi-double, chamoise crimson, free.
- Etoile de Luissant.**—Small, shrimp and coral red, free and beautiful.
- Ellen Poulsen.**—Large, full, semi-double, rose pink, very free, good.
- Lady Reading.**—Large, full, bright red, very free, vig.
- George Elger.**—Medium, good form, full, golden yellow, very free.
- Katherine Zeimet.**—Medium, semi-double, pure white, very free, good.
- Orleans Rose.**—Large, semi-double, carmine pink, white centre, very free, bushy habit, the best of this class.
- Miss Edith Cavell.**—Large, semi-double, scarlet crimson, burns at times, the best dark red available.
- Rodhatte.**—Large, semi-double, cherry red, showy.
- Snowball.**—Large, full, pure white, very free, dwarf.
- Tiptop.**—Medium, full, perfect form, yellow, tipped cerise, free, dwarf.

CLIMBERS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Marie Van Houtte, Warrior, Red Letter Day, Sunny South, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit. Those marked Pillar are not as strong growers as the others.

- Australia Beauty** (H.P.).—Large, rather flat, deep crimson, blues at times, fine foliage and perfume.
- Bardou Job** (H.P.).—Large, semi-single, velvety crimson, shaded black, perfumed.
- Blackboy** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, blackish crimson, shading maroon, sweetly scented, mildew-proof, good.
- Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht)**. (H.T.).—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht, pillar.
- Clb. Caroline Testout** (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.
- Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot** (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf, pillar.
- Clb. Comtesse Labarathe** (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- Clb. Devoniensis** (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- Clb. Geo. Schwartz** (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in winter, pillar.
- Clb. Irish Fireflame** (T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
- Clb. K. A. Victoria** (H.T.).—Free blooming irregular climber, pillar.
- Clb. Lady Greenall** (H.T.).—Large, perfect finish, saffron, orange, pillar.
- Clb. Jaurent Carle** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Deep orange yellow, free and good, strong climber.
- Clb. Mdm. A. Chatenay** (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- Clb. Mad. Edouard Herriott** (Per.).—A valuable and fixed climbing sport from this well-known rose.
- Clb. Mdm. Second Weber** (H.T.).—climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward** (H.T.).—A climbing form of this variety, vig.
- Clb. Ophelia** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf, pillar.
- Clb. Papa Gontier** (T.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.
- Clb. Perle des Jardins** (T.).—A climbing form of this popular rose, pillar.
- Clb. Pink M. Cochet** (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. Souv. de Therese Levet** (T.).—A climber from the dwarf of that name.
- Clb. Sunburst** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. White Cochet** (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf, good.
- Clb. White L. Tarquin** (Glorie de Blanch-es).—Large, pure white, free.
- Cloth of Gold** (N.).—Large, good form, sulphur yellow, centre deeper, mildews badly at times, vig.
- Flying Colors** (H.T.).—Extra large, single, deep cerise, early flowerer, vig.
- Fortune's Yellow** (N.).—Large, semi-double, bronzy yellow, shaded rose, pillar.
- Golden Vision** (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, golden yellow, free, mildew-proof, almost evergreen.
- J. B. Clark** (H.T.).—Large, good form, scarlet crimson, petals bold and smooth.
- Lady Waterlow** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, salmon rose, free, fine foliage.
- La Marque** (N.).—Medium, white, tinged yellow, blooms in clusters, pillar.
- Madame Driout** (H.T.).—Large, full, rose, red stripes on inside of petals, good autumn flowerer.
- Madame Jules Gravereaux** (T.).—Large, full, fine form, rosy pink, tinted yellow, good show, pillar.
- Marechal Niel** (N.).—Large, full, excellent form, golden yellow, fragrant, free, weak stems.
- Miss Marion Manifold** (H.T.).—Very full, good form, velvety scarlet, crimson, perfumed, gets bare at base at times, good.
- Noella Nabonnand** (T.).—Extra large, semi-single, deep crimson, sweetly scented, showy.
- Queen of Hearts** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, rosy pink, scented, free, good foliage.
- Reine Marie Henriette** (H.T.).—Large, good form, rosy red, sometimes crimson, splendid autumn flowerer.
- Reve d'Or** (N.).—Medium, not full, coppery yellow, very free.
- Sachsengruss** (H.P.).—Extra large, full, good form, flesh shaded rose.
- Sinica Anemone (The Cherokee Rose)**.—Large, single, silvery pink, deepening to bright rose, pillar.
- Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, China rose, shaded yellow, free, good foliage.
- William Allen Richardson** (N.).—Small, full, good form, deep orange, free, flowers in trusses, pillar.
- Zepherouine Drouhir**.—Large, fairly full, cherry red, fine perfume, pillar, good foliage.

CLIMBING, BANKSIA, POLYANTHA, WICHURIANA ROSES and THEIR HYBRIDS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, Etc., postage extra.

Mostly small flowers, flowering in large trusses or clusters, spring blooming only.

B., Banksia; P., Polyantha; W., Wichuriana; H., Hybrid.

- American Pillar** (W.).—Large, single, rich pink, white eye, large trusses, mildew-proof, showy.
- Alba** (B.).—Small, pure white, produced in trusses, mildew-proof.
- Cecile Brunner** (P.).—A climbing form of the dwarf sort, pink, fine bud.
- Clb. Orleans Rose** (P.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf, free and perpetual.
- Crimson Rambler** (P.).—Large, dazzling crimson, flowers in clusters, mildews badly.
- Dorothy Perkins** (W.).—Small, full, shell-pink, sweetly scented, one of the best, mildews.
- Dr. Huey** (H. Wich.).—Large, semi-single, brilliant crimson, showy, vig.
- Emily Gray** (W.).—Large, fairly full, golden yellow, glossy foliage, mildew-proof, the best yellow available.
- Excelsa** (W.).—Large, full, bright scarlet, glossy foliage, large trusses, mildew-proof.
- Fortuniana** (B.).—Large, white, sweet, mildew-proof.
- Hiawatha** (W.).—Large, single, brilliant scarlet, mildews, showy.
- Lutea** (B.).—Small, fairly full, buff, large trusses, hard to propagate, mildew-proof.
- Madam Portier Durel** (W.).—Large, full, pure white, large trusses, mildew-proof.
- Paul's Scarlet** (H.W.).—Large, semi-double, vivid scarlet, crimson, free.
- Sodenia** (W.).—Large, full, bright carmine, large lusters, free, mildew-proof.
- Snowflake** (Wich.).—Large, snow white, mildew-proof, late flowering.
- Violetta** (Poly.).—Large, trusses, deep violet, large trusses.
- Tauscendschon** (P.).—Large, rosy carmine, large clusters, sweetly scented, flowers in autumn.
- Veilchenblau** (W.).—Large, semi-double, reddish lilac, changing to steel blue.
- Yvonne** (W.).—Large, semi-double, soft pink, deeper pink centre, sweetly scented.

STANDARD ROSES.

About the beginning of May we hope to have a good stock of Standards of our own growing on Adelaide Briar. 36in. standards cannot be posted, as they are too long to comply with postal regulations. List as follows:—

30 to 36 inch, 3/6 Each; 36/- Dozen.

18 to 24 inch, 2/6 Each; 27/- Dozen.

48 inch Weeping Standards, 10/- Each.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Alex. H. Gray | K. A. Victoria | Mrs. G. Shawyer |
| Belle Siebrecht | K. of K. | Mrs. H. Brocklebank |
| Betty | Lady Ashton | Mrs. H. R. Darlington |
| Columbia | Lady Hillingdon | Mrs. H. Stevens |
| Countess of Gosford | Lady M. Stewart | Mrs. H. Winett |
| Dean Hole | Lady Roberts | Molly S. Crawford |
| Duchess of Wellington | Laurent Carle | Perle de Jardines |
| Elegante | Los Angeles | Pilgrim |
| Etoile de Hollande | Lyon Rose | Radiance |
| Frau K. Druschki | Mdm. A. Chatenay | Red Letter Day |
| General Macarthur | Mdm. Butterfly | Red Radiance |
| General Jansen | Mdm. E. Herriott | Rev. F. Page Roberts |
| George Dickson | Mdm. J. Graveaux | Rhea Reid |
| George Schwartz | Mdm. J. Grolez | Rose Marie |
| Golden Ophelia | Mdm. Seg. Weber | Souv. de C. Pernet |
| Gruss au Teplitz | Maman Cochet | Souv. de H. A. Veschuren |
| Gustave Grunerwald | Mildrid Grant | Souv. of Stella Gray |
| Hadley | Miss A. de Rothschild | Sunburst |
| Hawthorn Crimson | Miss M. Manifold | Sunny South |
| Hoosier Beauty | Mrs. C. Lamplough | Sunstar |
| Hugo Roller | Mrs. C. J. Bell | Warrior |
| Irish Fireflame | Mrs. D. Best | White M. Cochet |
| Jonkheer J. L. Mock | Mrs. F. Hobbs | Blackboy |

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

PLANTING.—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it. Generally despatched in paper pots to save weight and packing, and only required to be knocked out of the pot at planting. Four inch pots usually weigh about 1-lb. each packed. If balled they can be planted as received, only cutting the ties on neck of ball, particularly if roots have come through ball. It is always advisable to give them a good soaking before planting. The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth. Of course in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less. The distance apart to plant depends largely on whether individual specimens are required, or whether plants are wanted for mass effect, which means closer planting. The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

TRAINING.—Some ornamental trees and shrubs are naturally inclined to grow stragly, but judicious thinning of the young growths will tend to overcome it and make nice compact specimens.

Abies.

- Alba, E. 80, White Spruce 2/6
Excelsa, E. 90, Norway Spruce 2/6

All Abies prefer a cold climate.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

- Boule de Neige, E. 5, white 1/6
Cloth of Gold, E. 5, yellow 1/6
Emperor, E. 5, crimson 1/6
Rosæflorum, E. 5, rosy pink 1/6
Souvenir de Bonn, E. 10, foliage
variegated, silvery white 1/6

Acacia (Wattle).

- Accola, E. 15, yellow 1/6
Baileyana, E. 20. The well known
Cootamundra Silver. Yellow 1/6
Cyanophylla, E. 15, yellow 1/6
Dealbata, E. 20 (the Tasmanian Silver),
lemon yellow 1/6
Decurrens, E. 20 (Black Wattle),
golden yellow 1/6
Elata, E. 20; fine for street planting 1/6
Padalyriæfolia, E. 20 (the Queens-
land Silver); the best; beautiful
ful silvery foliage, yellow, frag-
rant 1/6
Pycnantha, E. 15 (Golden Wattle) . 2/-
Spectabilis, E. 10; for small gardens 1/6

Acer (Maple).

- Campestris, D. 30. English Maple .. 2/6
Negundo, D. 40. Box Elder 2/6
Platanoides, D. 50. Norway Maple . 2/6
Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese
Maple. Beautiful, hardy tree, for
hedges or specimens; recommend-
ed where autumn foliage is de-
sired 2/6

Polymorphum (named varieties).

- These are choice forms, but are
not so hardy. In warm climates
they need the protection of a
southern wall, with cool, moist soil,
to do well. In cool climates one of
the most beautiful deciduous trees
grown 5/-
Pseudo Platanus, D. 50. Sycamore 2/6
Saccharinum, D. 30. Sugar Maple .. 3/-

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).

- Hippocastanum, D. 40, single, white 2/6
Alba plena, D. 20, white, double ... 3/-
Rubicunda, D. 20, scarlet 3/-

Allamanda.

- Nerifolia, E. 6, yellow and orange;
for warm climates only 2/-

Aloysia (Lemon Scented Verbena).

- Citriodora, D. 8, white 1/6

Amygdalus (Flowering Peach).

- Persica, D. 12, double pink 2/-
Persica, D. 12, double striped 2/-
Persica, D. 12, double white 2/-
Persica, D. 12, double red 2/-
Pollardi, D. 12, flow. almond 2/-

Araucaria.

- Bidwilli, E. 150 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/-
Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) . 2/-
Cunninghami, E. 150 (Hoop Pine) . 2/6

Arbutus (Strawberry Tree).

- Unedo, E. 15, white, red fruits 2/-

Ardisia.

- Crenulata, E. 2, red berries ..-... 2/-

Arduina (Cape Plum).

- Grandiflora, E. 6, white, fragrant .. 2/-

Azaleas.

Comte de la Torre, E. 5, single, pink bordered white	2/-
Deutsche Perle, E. 5, double, white	2/-
Duc de Nassau, E. 5, purple, single	2/-
Dame Melanie, E. 5, single, pink, margined white	2/-
Empress of India, E. 5, double, rosy salmon, blotched white	2/-
Eugene Mazel, E. 5, single, red	2/-
Kurume, ass. colors	2/- each
Indica Alba, E. 6, single, white	2/-
Lady Poltimore, E. 5, single, white	2/-
Mdm. A. de Heane, E. 5, semi-double, pink, bordered white	2/-
Magnifica, E. 6, single, purple	2/-
Pauline Mardner, E. 5, semi-double, light rose	2/-
President Raphael de Smit, E. 5, double, deep rose	2/-
Roi de Hollande, E. 5, single, red ..	2/-
Sir. Chas. Napier, E. 5, single, pink ..	2/-
Splendens, E. 5, single, salmon	2/-
Splendide, E. 5, double, rosy crimson ..	2/-
Souv. de Mons. Low, E. 5, double, crimson	2/-

Bambusa (Bamboo).

Arunadinacea, E. 50	5/-
Falcata, E. 15	2/-

Bauhinia (Mountain Ebony).

Purpurea, E. 12, purple	2/-
Alba, E. 12, white	2/-

Berberis.

Darwini, E. 4, orange yellow	2/6
Vulgaris, D. 10, yellow (Barberry) ..	1/6

Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry)

Fragifera, E. 12, cream flowers and scarlet fruits	2/-
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Boronia.

Megastima, E. 4, brown and yellow, highly fragrant	2/-
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Bouvardia.

Beauty of Brisbane, D. 4, white	1/-
Bockii, D. 4, bright pink	1/-
Coral Queen, D. 4, coral red	1/-
Duchess of York, D. 4, blush pink ..	1/-
Federal Queen, D. 4, red	1/-
Hogarthi, fl. p., D. 4, double scarlet ..	1/-
Humboldt, D. 4, white, scented	1/-
King of Scarlet, D. 4, deep scarlet ..	1/6
Mrs. Kerslake, D. 4, white, scented ..	1/6
Mrs. McCulloch, D. 4, reddish salmon	1/6
President Cleveland, D. 4, scarlet ..	1/-
Priory Beauty, D. 4, pink	1/-
Salmon Queen, D. 4, dark salmon ..	1/-

Brachychiton (Flame Tree).

Acerifolia, E. 50, vivid scarlet	2/6
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Brahea (Station or Cotton Palm).

Robusta, E. 15; one of the hardiest and quickest growing palms for outdoor planting in warm climates from 2/6

Brassaia.

Actinophylla, E. N, fine foliage	2/6
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Browallia.

Jamiesoni, E. 5, orange	1/6
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Brugmansia (Angels' Trumpet).

Knightii, E. 10, white	2/-
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Brunsfelsia.

Americana, E. 6, white, scented ...	2/6
Eximia, E. 4, blue and white	2/6
Latifolia, E. 6, blue	2/6

Buddleia.

Magnifica, E. 10, purple	1/6
Veitchiana, E. 10, lilac	1/6

Callistemon (Bottle Brush).

Lanceolatus, E. 10, scarlet	2/-
Coccinea, E. 10, scarlet	2/-

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).

Capense, E. 40, flesh pink	2/-
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Camellia.

Aspasia, E. 20, white, pink spots ..	3/-
Candidissima, E. 20, white spots ...	3/-
H. B. Sheather, E. 20, rosy salmon ..	3/-
Isabella, E. 20, white, late flowerer ..	3/-
Prince F. William, E. 20, pale pink ..	3/-
Venus de Medecis, E. 20, dark red ..	3/-

Camphora (Camphor Laurel).

Officinalis, E. 50; one of the best evergreens for tall hedges	1/6
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Canna.

Dr. Gelben, E. 3, yellow	1/-
Eureka, E. 3, creamy chocolate spots ..	1/-
Hungaria, E. 3, pink	1/-
King Humbert, E. 3, large red	1/-
Sulphurea, E. 3, yellow, spotted red ..	1/-
Wyoming, E. 3, gold, bronzy foliage ..	1/-

Cassia.

Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best low flowered shrubs	1/6
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Castanospermum (Moreton Chestnut)

Australis, E. 50; saffron orange	2/-
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Catalpa.

Bungei, D. 10; yellow, red spots ...	2/-
Kaemferi, D. 10; yellow, brown spots ..	2/-
Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple ...	2/-
Syringaeifolia, D. 20; white	2/-

Cedrela (Australian Red Cedar).

Australis, E. 50; a fast-growing tree for warm climates only	2/6
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Cedrus.

Atlantica, E. 80	2/6
Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar	2/6

Cerasus.

Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel)	1/6
Lusitanica, E. 20 (Portugal Laurel)	2/-
Japonica, D. 10 (Flowering Cherry); double white	2/-
Japonica, Mt. Fuji, D. 10; double white	2/-
Japonica, Veitchi, D. 10; double pink	2/-
Japonica, Sieboldi Rosea, D. 10; double; rosy pink	2/-

Ceratonia.

Siliqua, E. 20 (Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread)	2/-
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Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Gummiferum, E. 30; crimson	2/-
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Cestrum.

Nocturnum, E. 8; greenish white; scented at night	1/6
Purpureum, E. 8; purple	1/6

Chamaelaucum (Geraldton Wax).

Uncinatum, E. 10; pale pink; good	3/-
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Chamerops (Fan Palm).

Excelsa, E. 20	from 2/6
Humilis, E. 20	from 2/6

Choisya.

Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white shrubs for any climate; fragrant	2/-
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Chorizema.

Cordata, E. 3; orange and red	1/6
Illicifolia, E. 3; orange and red	1/6

Clethra (Lily of Valley Tree).

Arborea, E. 12; white	2/-
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Clanthus (N.Z. Glory Pea).

Puniceus, E. 6; pink	2/-
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Cocos (Wine Palm).

Yatay, E. 10; very hardy	2/6
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Coprosma.

Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves blotched yellow in the centre	2/-
Baureiana variegata, E. 6; leaves heavily margined creamy yellow	2/-
Lucida green, E. 6; for hedges	1/6

Crataegus (Flowering Hawthorn).

Carrieri, D. 10; large red berries	2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double crimson	2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double pink	2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double white	2/-
Crenulata, E. 10; red berries	2/-
Pyracantha, E. 10; yellow berries	2/-

Crotolaria (Bird Flower).

Luburnifolia, E. 10; greenish yellow	2/6
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Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar).

Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-red in winter	2/-
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Cupressus (Cypress).

Lambertiana horizontalis, E. 30; grown from cuttings	4/-
Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress	5/-
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress	2/-
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress	1/6
Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings	each 3/-
from seeds	each 2/-

Cydonia (Flowering Quince).

Japonica, D. 6; red	2/-
Nivalis, D. 6; white	1/6
Rosea, D. 6; pink	1/6
Sanguinea, D. 6; white and red	1/6

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Laburnum, D. 12; yellow	2/-
Davidsonia Pruriens, E. 15; reddish flowers, purple fruits	2/6

Daphne.

Indica Rubra, E. 3; pink	3/-
Odora, E. 3; white	3/-
Small, well-rooted plants only.	

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

Candidissima, fl. pl., D. 5; double white	1/6
Fortunii, D. 5; single; white	1/6
Pride of Rochester, D. 5; double; white	1/6

Diosma.

Ericoides, E. 3; white; scented	2/-
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Dombeya.

Dregiana, E. 12; pure white	2/-
Mastersi, E. 12; white	2/-

Duranta.

Plumieri, E. 8; blue	1/6
Alba, E. 8; white	1/6

Eleagnus.

Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark green leaves, margined yellow	2/-
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Eleocarpus (Blueberry Ash).

Cyaneus, E. 30; white, fringed	2/-
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Ericas (The Heath).

Bowieana, E. 4; white	2/6
Charleslyana, E. 4; blush pink	2/6
Hymenalis, E. 4; pink, tipped white	2/6
Hybrida, E. 4; red	2/6
Jubilee, E. 4; deep pink	2/6
Webbelyana, E. 4; pink	2/6

Erythrina (Coral Tree).

Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet	2/-
Indica, D. 25; scarlet	1/6

Escallonia.

Macrantha, E. 6; pink; very hardy	1/6
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white	2/-

Eucalyptus (Gum Trees).

Botryoides, E. 100 (Mahogany)	1/6
Calophylla rosea, E. 20; rosy pink	1/6
Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented)	1/6
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum)	
Special quotations for quantities	1/6
Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum	1/6
Globulus, E. 150; Tas. Blue Gum	1/6

Eugenia (Lillipilli).

Jambosa, E. 15; large berries	2/-
Leuhmanni, E. 10; the best	2/-
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries	2/-
Smithii, E. 20; Native Lillipilli	2/-
Uniflora, E. 10; Brazilian Cherry	2/-

Euonymus.

Japonica variegata, E. 8; green leaves, centre yellow	1/6
Japonicus latifolius, aurea, E. 8; leaves margined yellow	1/6
Japonicus argenta marginata, E. 4; small leaves, margined white	1/6

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

Grandiflora, D. 6; one of the best white flowering shrubs	2/-
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Fagus (Beech).

Sylvatica, D. 50; common	2/6
Sylvatica purpureus, D. 50; purple; for cold climates only	5/-

Ficus (Figs).

Australis, E. 60; Port Jackson	2/-
Benjamini, E. 40; weeping; for warm climates only	3/-
Macrophylla, E. 60; Moreton Bay	2/-
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety	2/-

Fraxinus (Ash).

Excelsior, D. 50 (English)	2/-
Excelsior Aurea, D. 50 (Golden)	3/6

Fuchsias.

Diamant, E. 4; double; white sepals, rose corolla	1/6
Dollar Princess, E. 4; double dark blue	1/6
Elegans, E. 4; single; purple corolla, crimson sepals	1/6
Jubilee, E. 4; double; rosy mauve	1/6
Julius, E. 4; single; red corolla, rosy lavender sepals	1/6
Molesworth, E. 4; double; white	1/6
Phenomenal, E. 4; double; violet	1/6
Star of Wilts, E. 4; single; white sepals, salmon corolla	1/6
Storm King, E. 4; double; rose	1/6

Gardenia.

Globosa, E. 15; large, white, scented	2/-
Intermedia, E. 3; white; fragrant	2/-
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented	2/-

Gebera (South African Daisy).

Jamiesoni, E. 2; scarlet shades	2/6
Jamiesoni, E. 2; pink shades	2/-
Jamiesoni, E. 2, white shades	2/-
Jamiesoni, E. 2; yellow shades	2/-

Genista.

Andreana, E. 4; crimson and yellow	2/-
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Grevillea.

Banksia, E. 8; scarlet	2/-
Hilliana, E. 20; white	2/-
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange	1/6

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

Argenteum, E. 10; white	2/-
Rosea, E. 10; pink	2/-

Habrothamnus.

Elegans, E. 6; dark scarlet	1/6
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Hakea.

Eucalyptoides, E. 8; red	2/-
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Heliotropium (Cherry Pie).

Aureum, E. 2; golden leaves; blue	1/6
Midnight, E. 2; dark blue	1/6
President Garfield, E. 2; mauve	1/6
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue	1/6
Roi des Nois, E. 3; nearly black	1/6
White Lady, E. 3; nearly white	1/6

Hibiscus.

Auriole, E. 6; single; golden apricot, carmine eye	2/6
Camdeni, E. 8; single; crimson	1/6
Conqueror, E. 6; single; buff yellow, coastal climates only	2/-
General Courteges, E. 8; crimson; single	1/6
Gloria, E. 6; single; orange, suffused lake	2/6
Harwoodi, E. 8; deep pink; single	1/6
Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink; single	2/-
Island Empress, E. 6; double; pink	2/-
Madeline Champion, E. 6; single, rich apricot	2/6
Peachblow, E. 8; salmon pink; semi-double	1/6
Rosy Morn, E.; single; old rose	2/6
Tango Queen, E. 6; single; tangerine	2/-

Hydrangea.

Avalanche; pure white	1/6
Bouquet Rose; pale pink, fringed	2/-
Cyanoclada; dark blue	1/6
Dentelle; creamy white to soft pink	1/6
La Lorraine; soft pink	1/6
Mad. E. Moulliere; white, pink eye	1/6
Mont Rose; pink	1/6
Ornament; rosy purple	1/6
Radiant; pink	1/6
Souv. de Mdm. Chataud; pink	1/6
Except whites, colors vary; on heavy soils they all come blue, and on sandy soils become pink.	

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium, E. 15; English	2/-
Aurea variegata, E. 15; gold	3/6
Marginata variegata, E. 15; silver	3/6
Cornuta, E. 15; Chinese	2/-

Iris Germanica (Flag Iris).

Caprice, E. 2; rosy mauve	1/-
Cattarina, E. 2; lavender blue	1/-
Fairy, E. 2; white	1/-
Jacquinniana, E. 2; coppery crimson	1/-
Kharput, E. 2; velvety purple	1/-
Nibelungen, E. 2; old gold	1/-
Queen of May, E. 2; lilac pink	1/-

Jacaranda.

Mimosafolia, E. 30; bluish purple	6 1/6
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Jasminum (Jasmine).

Fruticans, E. 8; yellow; fragrant ..	2/-
Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow; fragrant	2/-
Sambac, E. 8; large; white; for warm climates only; fragrant	2/-

Juniperus.

Africana, E. 10	2/-
Bermudiana, E. 30	2/6
Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper) ..	2/-
Virginiana, E. 30	2/-

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).

Eavesii, D. 10; heliotrope	2/6
Flos Regina, E. 12; rose pink	2/6
Indica, D. 10; pale pink	2/6
Indica alba, D. 10; white	3/-
Indica rubra, D. 20; red	2/6
Ovalifolia, D. 20; mauve pink	2/6

Lagunaria (Norfolk Is. Hibiscus).

Patersoni, E. 50; pink	2/-
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Lantana.

Chelsea Gem, E. 5; orange and red .	1/6
Drap D'or, E. 5; yellow	1/6
Sellowiana, E. 2; mauve	1/6

Lasiandra.

Grandiflora, E. 5; purple; extra large	2/-
Macrantha, E. 8; violet	2/-
Rosea, E. 8; pink; free	2/-

Laurus (Sweet Bay).

Nobilis, E. 20	2/-
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Lavandula (Lavender).

Spica, E. 2; common; blue	1/6
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Leptospermum (N.Z. Manuka).

Nicholli, E. 8; red	2/-
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Ligustrum (Privet).

Chinensis, E. 15; white; scented ...	1/6
Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful golden variegated form	1/6
Lucidum, E. 20; large leafed, for tall hedges; drought resistant—	

2/6 doz., 15/- 100

Pubescens, E. 8; small leafed, largely used for hedges—	
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2/6 doz., 15/- 100

Lophostemon (Brush Box).

Australis, E. 40; for street planting or shade; quick-growing, deep rooting, and rough resistant	1/6
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Luculia.

Gratissima, E. 10; salmon pink; fragrant; for warm climates only ...	2/6
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Magnolia.

Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine)	2/-
Conspicua, D. 10; purple and white .	5/-
Grandiflora, E. 20; large; white ...	2/6
Obovata purpurea, D. 10; purple ..	3/6
Stellata Rosea, E. 8; pink	5/-

Malus (Flowering Apples).

Alba, fl. pl., D. 10 ; double; white ..	2/6
Aurea, D. 10; foliage golden	2/-
Atrosanguinea, D. 10; single; red ...	2/6
Floribunda, D. 10; bright color; fragrant	2/-
Floribunda purpurea, D. 10; single; crimson; purple foliage	2/-
Rosea, fl. p., D. 10; double; pink ..	2/6

Melaleuca (Tea Tree).

Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet	2/-
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Melia (White Cedar).

Azedarach, D. 20; lilac	1/6
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Metrosideros (N.Z. Pohutukawa).

Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red	2/-
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Montanoa.

Grandiflora, E. 12; white	2/-
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Murraya.

Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented	2/-
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Mussaenda.

Frondosa, E. 6; orange flowers, backed by a white leaf; warm climates	20/-
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Myrtus (Myrtle).

Communis, E. 6; common myrtle ...	2/6
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Nandina (Jap. Sacred Bamboo).

Domestica, E. 5; graceful foliage ..	2/6
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Nerium (Oleander).

Alba, E. 10; single; white	1/6
Dr. Golfin, E. 6; rosy red; single ...	1/6
Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double; creamy yellow	1/6
Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large, semi-double; white	1/6
Mrs. F. Roeding, E. 8; semi-double, salmon	1/6
Monsieur Belaguiet, E. 6; single; pink	1/6
Prof. Martin, E. 6; single; crimson .	1/6
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; dark crimson; single	1/6
Splendens, E. 10; large, double; pink	1/6
Splendens variegata, E. 6; leaves variegated yellow; double; pink .	3/-

Ochna.

Multiflora, E. 6; yellow flowers, scarlet and black berries; showy	2/-
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Paulownia.

Imperialis, D. 20; pale violet	3/6
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Philadelphus (Mock Orange).	
Grandiflorus, D. 8; white; scented ..	1/6
Nivalis, D. 6; white, scented	1/6
Virginal, D. 6; semi-double; white ..	1/6
Phoenix.	
Canariensis, E. 15	2/6
Dactilifera, E. 15 (Date Palms)	2/6
Reclinata, E. 15	2/6
Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).	
Serrulata, E. 15; white	1/6
Pinus.	
Canariensis, E. 40	2/-
Halapensis, E. 80 (Aleppo Pine); very hardy	2/-
Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine); most popular of all pines; speci- ally planted for tall shelter belts. Special quotations for quantities ..	1/6
Maritima, E. 50 (Syn Pinaster)	2/-
Pinea, E. 40 (Stone Pine)	2/-
Pittosporum.	
Eugenoides variegata, E. 15	2/-
Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented ..	1/6
Platanus (Plane Tree).	
Orientalis, D. 50; good tree for avenue or specimen planting	2/-
Plumbago.	
Capensis, E. 6; blue	1/6
Alba, E. 6; white	1/6
Poinciana (Bird of Paradise).	
Gilliesii, E. 6; yellow and red	2/6
Poinsettia.	
Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant greenish yellow flowers surrounded by large bracts of brilliant scar- let	2/-
Populus (Poplar).	
Balsamifera, D. 50. (Balsam Poplar)	1/6
Dilitata, D. 50. (Upright Poplar) ..	1/6
Prosthathera (Tas. Lilac).	
Ovalifolia, E. 10; purple; showy ...	2/-
Protea (Cape Honeysuckle).	
Mellifera, E. 8; pink and yellow ...	3/6
Prunus (Flowering Plums).	
Bleireana, D. 10	2/-
Moseri, fl. pl., D. 60; double pink ..	2/-
Mume, D. 6	2/-
Nigra, D. 12; black foliage	2/-
Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foli- age in warm climates	2/-
Sinensis, D. 6; double; pink	2/-
Sinensis, D. 6; double; white	2/-
Triloba, D. 6; double pink	2/-
Vesuvius, D. 15; an improvement on Pissardi; recommended	2/-
Punica (Pomegranate).	
Granatum, fl. pl., D. 10; double; red	1/6
Pyrus (Mountain Ash or Rowan).	
Aucuparia, D. 30; small red berries ..	2/6
Domestica, D. 30; yellow berries ...	2/6
Quercus (Oak).	
Cerris, D. 50 (Turkey Oak)	2/6
Dentata Aurea (Golden Oak)	10/6
Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak)	2/6
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage turns deep crimson in autumn ..	2/6
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak)	2/-
Virens, E. 40 (Evergreen Oak)	2/-
Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).	
Indica, E. 8; white, pink centre, fol- lowed by blue berries	1/6
Retinospora.	
Plumosa, E. 20; beautifully plumed ..	2/6
Plumosa aurea, E. 20; golden form of above	2/6
Rhododendron.	
Ponticum, E. 6; seedlings; purple ..	3/6
Choice named varieties	from 7/6
Rhus.	
Succedania, D. 10; leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Not so graceful as some; but the only non-suckering variety	2/-
Robina.	
Pseudo Acacia, D. 40	1/6
Romneya (Californian Poppy).	
Tricocalyx, E. 5; white; free	2/6
Rondeletia.	
Amoena, E. 8; salmon pink; scented; for warm climates only	2/-
Rosmarinus (Rosemary).	
Officialis, E. 6	1/6
Russellia.	
Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers	2/-
Salix (Weeping Willow).	
Babylonica, D. 50	1/6
Capria, D. 30 (Pussy willow)	2/-
Sambuccus (Elder Berry).	
Aurea, D. 15; golden leaves	1/6
Nigra, D.; black stems	1/6
Schinus (Pepper Tree).	
Molle, E. 20. A fast-growing shade tree for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities	1/6
Sesbania (Brazilian Glory Pea).	
Tripetti, E. 10; tango color	2/-
Spartium (Broom).	
Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow ..	1/6
Multiflorum album, E. 8; white ...	1/6
Spirea (May).	
Reevsiana, D. 5; single; white	1/6

Reevesiana, fl. pl., D. 5; double; white	1/6	Thujopsis.	
Anthony Waterer, D. 4; single; red 1/6		Dolobrata variegata, E. 30; hardy .	2/6
Stenocarpus (Queensland Fire Tree).		Tilia.	
Cunninghami, E. 30; bright scarlet .	2/-	Europea, D. 40 (Lime or Linden Tree)	3/6
Sterculea (Kurrajong).		Platyphylla, D. 50 (Elm)	3/6
Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow- growing; but valuable in drought	1/6	Ulmus (Elm).	
Syncarpia (Turpentine Tree).		Americana, D. 50 (Elm)	2/-
Laurifolia, E. 80	2/-	Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) ..	2/-
Syringa (Lilac).		Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping)	2/-
Persica, E. 50 (Persian); clear lilac	2/6	Montana, O. 60 (Wych Elm)	2/-
Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceous white .	2/6	Vegeta, D. 60 (Huntingdon Elm) ..	2/-
Belle de Nancy, D. 8; double; pink .	2/6	Veronica.	
Charles X., D. 8; single; red	2/6	Andersoni, E. 3; blue	1/6
Mdm. A. Chatenay, D. 8; double; white	2/6	Gracilis, E. 3; white	1/6
Marie Legray, D. 8; single; white .	2/6	Imperialis, E. 3; amaranth red	1/6
Maurice Vilmorin, D. 8; double; blue	2/6	Variabilis, E. 3; purple pink	1/6
William Robinson, D. 8; double violet	2/6	Viburnum.	
Scipion Cochet, D. 8; single; violet .	2/6	Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snow- ball Tree)	2/-
Tamarix (Flowering Cypress).		Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose)	2/6
Gallica, D. 12; pink	2/-	Suspensum, E. 6; white; scented ..	1/6
Japonica plumosa, D. 12; pink	2/-	Tinus, E. 6 (Lauristinus); white ..	1/6
Tecoma.		Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white	1/6
Capensis, E. 12; red	1/6	... Violet.	
Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow	1/6	Ascanius, single violet; purple . doz.	5/-
Velutina, E. 10; yellow	1/6	Count Brazza; double; white .. doz.	5/-
Thuja.		Marie Louise; double; blue doz.	5/-
Lobbi, E. 40	2/-	Premier; single; deep purple . doz.	5/-
Orientalis, E. 30 (The Book Pine) ..	2/-	Princess of Wales; dark violet . doz.	3/-

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis.		Beaumontia.	
Lowii, D.; green, changing in au- tumn to bright red; leaves small .	1/6	Grandiflora, E.; large white trumpet flowers; will not stand frosts ...	2/-
Veithei, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn	1/6	Bignonia.	
Antigonon.		Australis, E. (Wonga Vine); cream and brown; vigorous climber	1/6
Leptopus, D.; large sprays of pink flowers are produced in summer; for warm climates only; dies down	2/-	Capreolata, E.; red	2/-
Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe).		Cherere, E.; orange red; tender ..	2/-
Elegans, E.; blackish purple	2/-	Guilfoylei, D; orange brown	2/-
Asparagus.		Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple ...	1/6
Plumosus, E.; for bush-house or out- door planting in warm climates ..	1/6	Jasminoides alba, E.; white	2/-
Tenuissimus, E.	1/6	Lindleyana, E.; lilac	1/6
Bauhinia.		Mackeni Rosea, D.; rosy lilac	1/6
Scandens, E.; pretty foliage and pale pink sprays; good for districts having light frosts only	2/6	Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw); very vigorous; clear yellow	1/6
		Venusta, E.; orange; winter flowerer	2/-
		Bougainvillea (Paper Flower).	
		Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta ...	2/-

Magnifica Trailli, E.; bright purple red; the best of all; very free ... 3/-	Manettia.	Bicolor, E.; yellow and red 1/6
Canavallia.	Passiflora (Passion Flower).	Empress Eugene, E.; blue and white 2/-
Bonariensis, E.; purplish red pea-shaped flowers; strong climber ... 2/-	Eynsford Gem, E.; blue 2/-	Fragrant Beauty, E.; pale blue 2/-
Clematis.	Phaseolus (Snail Flower).	Caracalla, E.; peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white 2/-
Montana, D.; white 2/-	Quisquali (Rangoon Creeper).	Indica, E.; from orange to red and pink; warm situations only 2/-
Named varieties, D. 5/-	Rhynchospermum.	Jasminoides, E.; white, scented 2/-
Dolichos.	Jasminoides, variegated, E.; white . 2/-	Solanum.
Lignosus, E.; pink; pea-shaped 1/6	Jasminoides, E.; white 1/6	Seaforthianum, E.; blue 1/6
Lignosus albus, E.; white 1/6	Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue 2/-	Stephanotis.
Ficus (Climbing Fig).	Floribunda, E.; white; fragrant ... 2/6	Stigmaphyllon (Golden Vine).
Stipulata, E. 1/6	Ciliatum, E.; yellow 2/-	Tacsonia (Passion Flower).
Gelsemium (Carolina Jasmine).	Igneae, E.; scarlet 2/-	Mollissima, E.; pink; yellow fruits .. 1/6
Sempervirens, E.; yellow; fragrant . 1/6	Thunbergia.	Laurifolia, E.; blue, yellow throat . 2/-
Hedera (Ivy).	Gibsoni, E.; orange, very free 2/6	Wistaria.
Helix, E. (English) 1/6	Magnifica, D.; lavender blue 2/-	Multijuga, D.; dark purple 3/-
Madieriensis variegata, E. 2/-	Multijuga alba, D.; white 2/6	Multijuga rosea, D.; very pale pink 2/6
Hoya (Wax Flower).	Sinensis, D.; lavender 2/-	Sinensis alba, D.; white 2/6
Carnosa, E.; pale flesh 2/-	Sinensis, fl. pl., D.; double blue ... 2/6	
Jasminum (Jasmine).		
Grandiflorum, E.; white 2/-		
Poicoicum, E.; white, tender 2/-		
Lathyrus (Perennial Pea).		
Latifolius, E.; red 1/6		
Latifolius albus, E.; white 1/6		
Latifolius, E.; pink 1/6		
Pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue) 1/6		
Lornicera (Honeysuckle).		
Aurea reticulata, E.; variegated ... 1/6		
Caprifolium, E.; English; fragrant . 1/6		
Gigantea, E.; large yellow 2/-		
Halleana, E.; best white 1/6		
Semperflorens, E.; scarlet and yellow 1/6		
Sinensis, E.; white and red 1/6		
Tartarica splendens, E.; scarlet 2/-		
Mandevillea.		
Sauveolens, E.; white; fragrant ... 1/6		

HEDGE PLANTS.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana. —For warm districts; flowers freely over a long period. Plant 2ft. apart. 21/- doz.	tings, 33/- doz. Recommended in place of Macrocarpa, on account of the latter's tendency to die out in patches without any apparent cause.
Bougainvillea Trailli. —Similar to above, but darker and more profuse flowering. Plant 2ft. apart. 33/- doz.	Duranta. —A neat hedge; purplish blue. Plant 2ft. apart. 3in. pots, 10/- doz; 4in., 12/- doz.
Camphor Laurel. —For tall hedges or breakwinds. For hedges, plant 4ft. apart; for breakwinds, 6ft. apart. 15/- doz.	Escallonia Macrantha. —Dwarf hedge, suitable for hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.
Coprosma Lucida. —Dark, glossy green foliage; hardy. Good for seaside. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.	Hibiscus (Single Scarlet). —A showy hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.
Cupressus Torulosa. —Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. Seedlings, 21/- doz.; Cut-	Lantana. —For hedges; plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.
	Laurel (English). —Good hedge for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Ligustrum Pubescens (Privet).—Small leaves; good, hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

Ligustrum Lucidum (Privet).—Large leaves; an excellent hardy hedge; disease and drought resistant. Plant 24in. apart. 2/6 doz.; 15/- per 100.

Olive (Common).—A good hardy evergreen hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 12/- doz.

Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn).—Dark green growth, white flowers, blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Tecoma Capensis.—Plant 2ft. apart. Orange red. 15/- doz.

Viburnum Tinus.—Evergreen hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

PLANTING HINTS.

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings, for it is of utmost importance to give proper care and attention before and after planting.

UNPACKING.—On receipt of trees do not allow to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in make the trench two or three feet wide. Stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut off so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better.

Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases).

New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position. Avoid low-lying land if possible if suitable land can be procured at higher levels. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, severer, and later than higher up.

DRAINAGE.—It does not necessarily follow that elevated land is well drained, as drainage is through the subsoil, and the red and white clays, irrespective of elevation, are to retentive for best drainage.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 24 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated.

STAKING AND HOLES.—Stake out well in advance, so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet distance around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened out before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as potholes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighborhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons, and pears can grow in sour soil. Digging large holes in hard shallow ground and then planting in them will not give the best results unless the remaining land is cultivated quickly afterwards.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July, and August; and, in dry districts, it is advantageous to plant as early in the Winter as possible, always provided the soil is reasonably moist; for, although trees are dormant, the roots remain active. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March, and April are the best months for Autumn planting, and August, September, and October for Spring planting. Only plant in Winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is better to plant for citrus, if land is ready, when weather is favorable, than to wait for any certain, set period.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres or small side roots. In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut the tap-root away, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any taproots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger and lengthy roots smooth and clean with a sharp knife so that when the tree is placed in position the roots will assume a natural position.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; that can be seen by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft

material to prevent the tree from chafing. At all times avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying winds.

EVERGREENS have more difficulty in establishing themselves, particularly if weather conditions are unfavorable, and those who find it difficult to secure good results we recommend to cut all leaves off either before or after planting and cover the barrel loosely with bagging, paper and grass for protection. In windy weather or late planting it is safer to do so, if leaves curl and remain withered, cut off at once, for if left on they will dry the vitality out of the tree; leaves falling off spontaneously is generally a good sign.

TREES TENDER TO FROST should be planted when weather is warm and moist, either in early Autumn or Spring and protected during the first three Winters. Many kinds may be successfully grown in districts otherwise unsuitable, as mature trees will stand more frost than young ones.

PLANTING BALLED AND POTTED TREES.—Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth. Soak the ball thoroughly before planting and then space in the hole about one or two inches below the general surface level. Then fill in with well pulverised soil around the ball, pack firmly, then water, and when soaked away, fill in balance of soil, disturbing the roots as little as possible. Watering often and right on the ball is essential until plant is established. If in paper pots merely lift out and cut top ties where balled.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well, but do not press soil down which has been recently watered, as this tends to make the soil hard. Ever-green trees, in dry weather, need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for summer fruit. Nut trees seem to do better when regularly watered the first two years.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly. Citrus and other Evergreen trees seem to get away better with this extra attention.

For older and bearing trees nothing is as good as top-dressing with new soil, as that builds up and improves the mechanical condition of the land.

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Bearing trees are best manured in late winter. A tree or plant, though a living thing, is tied to one spot. It cannot roam in search of its food, etc., therefore if you want the best results you must feed and cultivate.

CULTIVATION after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy watering or rains. Do not neglect your trees by growing crops of cereals, grasses, vegetables, etc., right up to the young trees, for in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Newly planted trees should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated 2 to 4 inches deep about three to five times the first Summer, by hoeing or shallow forking, but if properly mulched they will not require so much attention. Soil worked too wet packs together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently

the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

As the spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary to keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

DEFOLIATION of trees sometimes occurs, and where not due to any disease or soil conditions it may be possible that, when the tree persistently remains partly defoliated, that the atmospheric conditions are too dry, and evaporation through the foliage too rapid for such trees which require a more humid atmosphere for complete success.

PROTECTING TREES.—If trees are planted where animals are likely to damage them or nearby roadways where they are likely to be damaged by vehicles, it is advisable to erect tree guards around them if the best results are to be expected, for damaged trees are often spoilt in shape, and often delayed in coming into bearing.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having **TOO MANY VARIETIES**, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only. In small gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Use architects' cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

PRUNING is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting is necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. For full guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches above the ground (more height can be given if you so wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three to five of the best situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time.

SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.—The first summer the trees generally don't grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, usually about 12 to 20 inches long, depending on variety, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers, for this forces the growth to branch again without checking the flow of sap. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when

winter pruning. Don't do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

FROST PROTECTION.—The handiest protection is by placing boughs of trees, cane, or cornstalks, etc., firmly into the ground in a circle around the tree, or tall stakes placed in such positions that a covering of bagging or cloth can be thrown over on each occasion frost threatens. In very frosty localities it may be advisable to hill up the soil a few inches around the plant for, in the event of the top being frozen and killed, sufficient is left to enable the plant to re-establish itself.

SPRAYING.—It is not necessary to spray newly-planted deciduous trees, but it is an additional safeguard against infection. The best spray for this purpose would be Lime Sulphur. Very few plants exist that do not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence most trees, plants, etc., are subject to attacks from insects, scale, and fungi. For control and full guidance see Bulletin 72, issued by Department of Agriculture.

POLLINATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. This is usually due to the pollen—or yellow dust in the flower—which will not readily fertilise its own flower. Many orchardists find it profitable to keep a few hives of bees in the orchard, as in flying from bloom to bloom some of the pollen is carried from flower to flower, thus pollinating them. To minimise non-cropping it is found advantageous to plant a bit intermixed. For instance, if planting, say, 100 Granny Smith apple and 50 Jonathan, instead of planting the 100 in a solid block and the 50 in another, it is better to plant two rows of Granny Smith and one row of Jonathan, two more of Granny Smith, and one of Jonathan right through. For full information on this matter apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

TOP WORKING.—This is often done to save time and to change unsuitable kinds into more profitable trees. Some prefer to cut hard back and then graft the required variety on the top of the stumps; but we think surer and better results can be secured by cutting back to stumps in the winter or early spring, and then leaving 2 to 5 of the strongest shoots on each stump to be budded the following autumn.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, *Lophostemon*, *Cupressus Torulosa*, and Walnuts.

FILLERS are quick-bearing trees planted between others where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops, are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs.

A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather remains dry the fertilizer is more or less inactive.

STORING AND PICKING late Pears and Apples best if allowed to remain on as late as possible, as the fuller the maturity the better the keeping; observation will show that, when fruits part readily from the spurs, that they are ready to pick, and doubt can be determined by cutting a few fruits, and, if pips are brownish color, they are fit. Shrivelling sometimes occurs, and may be due to picking too soon, or storing in too dry an atmosphere. Where suitable sheds are unavailable, small quantities may be stored in boxes in such materials as dry, clean chaff, sand, bracken, and special wrapping paper. Early kinds are best used direct from the tree as their season is soon over. For full guidance, apply to Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

QUESTIONS on any matters not considered in this information we will be glad to send inquirers, to the best of our ability and latest information available.

PACKING FRUIT.—See Bulletin 130, by the Department of Agriculture.

PRESERVING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 88, by the Department of Agriculture.

DRYING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 52, by the Department of Agriculture.

REMEDIES for SCALE, FUNGOID ' INSECT PESTS.

We are often asked to recommend controlling remedies for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, hence often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish. We herewith give below a few approved remedies for control. Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do. For full guidance, we recommend Bulletin No. 238, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

APHIS (Black and Green).

Use red oil spray or lime sulphur in winter, then spray in early spring with Tobacco or Nicotine extract; no matter if strong. A weak solution is desirable while fruit is forming, i.e., just as the blossom is falling.

ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR CODLIN MOTH, PEAR AND CHERRY SLUG, LEAF-EATING INSECTS, DICKY RICE, ETC.

For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days, then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects, 4lb. to 100 gallons.

BLACK SPOT (ANTHRACNOSE) ON GRAPES.

Apply a winter dressing of a solution consisting of $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water. Clean the stem of the old mark, and swab stem and canes with a brush with this solution about ten days before buds burst. Use a wooden bucket. Or, use Bordeaux Mixture, 3-3-40, in early spring, before buds burst.

BLUE OIL EMULSION FOR SCALE AND BLACK APHIS.

Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinary yellow soap, scraped fine; add one gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually one gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix one pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water, in winter, and about 30 for summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good tablespoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR FUNGUS PESTS, SUCH AS PEAR SCAB, APPLE BLOTCH, PLUM RUST, BLIGHT, POWDERY MILDEW, AND BLACK SPOT.

Lime, 4lb.; bluestone, 6lb.; water, 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. Paint infected parts with soft soap reduced to the consistency of thick paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda. Apply with brush on morning of warm day. It will then dry and form a tenacious coating. One pint of the crude carbolic will make this more effective. Another remedy is to inject bi-sulphide of carbon into the holes, and then, closing the mouth of hole immediately. Whitewash with a little crude carbolic added will often act as a preventive against bores and sunscald during the early stages of newly planted trees.

COLLAROT.

Cut infected parts away, and paint over with bluestone paste as follows: 1½lbs. Copper Sulphate, 4lb. Unslaked Lime, 1½ gallons Water. The lime should be slaked to a pasty condition, and the bluestone dissolved in balance of the water, and then the two solutions mixed together. This trouble is mostly due to defective drainage, and attention to that matter will often reduce it to a minimum.

CUT WORM BAIT.

Paris Green powder 1lb., bran 24lb., salt 6oz., water 6 to 9 quarts. Mix Paris Green and bran thoroughly while dry, then dissolve the salt in the water, and then moisten the whole mass to a stiff mash. A tablespoonful spread on the ground at the base of the tree as late in the afternoon as possible, so that the bait will be moist during the night, when the cut worms emerge from their hiding places to feed may be necessary to bait twice.

DOWNY MILDEW OF GRAPES.

Prevention best cure. Burn all affected parts, and spray thoroughly with Bordeaux (4-4-40) Formula after blossom fall, and every two weeks if required.

FRUIT FLY POISON—BAIT AND LURE.

Fourteen pounds (14lbs.) Pollard, 1oz. White Arsenic, 8oz. Powdered Borax, 4 gallons Water. The arsenic is best dissolved by boiling in the water, then allowed to cool, and the remaining ingredients added. About 6 fluid ounces to be placed in each tree, and renewed about every 10 days, and fruit should be placed in tins. For a lure, use 5oz. Arsenate of Lead, 4lb. Molasses, 4 gallons of Water, and 1 gallon of fruit syrup, made up by boiling 12 fruits, preferably oranges or peaches, which adds attractiveness to the lure, which must be sprayed or syringed, preferably on to the sunny side of the tree, the first application to commence 8 weeks before fruit ripens, and fresh applications about every 10 days; and must be freshly made each spraying, to secure the best results.

FUMIGATION.

This process is most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, put as we have not space to go into details we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued on this subject, No. 1615.

“GUMMING” OR GUMMOSIS.

Often due to heavy, badly-drained soil, or stiff, impermeable subsoil, or conditions unfavorable to the thrifty growth of the tree, due to excessive accumulation of water around the tree for a period accentuated by high fertility or excessive manuring, and continuous wet weather, or freezing in Spring, causing water-logging of ground, or lack of some essential plant food. Remedy faulty soil or drainage conditions, if such exist, cut away all diseased parts, clean and paint wounds with Bordeaux Paste as follows: 1lb. Bluestone, 2lb. Fresh Lime, 1½ gallons water. Dissolve the bluestone in 1 gallon water, and slack the lime in ½ gallon; pour together, and stir well.

INDIAN WAX SCALE.

2lb. washing soda and 2 ounces caustic soda, dissolved in 4 gallons hot water. Stir till well dissolved, and apply warm. Or, 1 gallon red oil, 8lbs. washing soda,

40 gallons water; boil soda in 2 gallons water. If necessary, give two or more applications. February is the most effective month to spray.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR SCALE AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in one gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved, add one gallon of the best kerosene and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable, and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for winter spray and 22 for summer spray, and apply milk-warm. For Woolly Aphis, wiping the affected parts with a rag dipped in kerosene is very effective, and suitable for those only having a limited number of trees to do. Or, use 1 gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate 40%, 2lb. soap to 80 gallons water.

LEAF CURL.

One gallon of lime sulphur in 30 gallons of water just before the buds move in spring. Or, spray 3lbs. bluestone to 80 gallons of water when the trees are in bloom.

LIME SULPHUR.

A winter spray for deciduous trees. Lime 40lbs., Sulphur 80lbs., Water 50 gallons. Makes a paste of the sulphur, with 10 gallons hot water, then add the lime; as the lime slakes, add water as necessary; when the lime has slaked; add hot water to make 50 gallons and boil for one hour, stirring constantly; add water as need, to keep up to 50 gallons of solution.

NEMATODES.

Very expensive and difficult to eradicate, but not to grow anything that are hosts and starve them out is best. For small areas use carbon disulphide or formaldehyde. Sprinkle on the soil and then cover tightly with old newspapers for a day or two, and then air the soil a while before sowing or planting.

OIL SODA FOR WHITE WAX, RED AND BLACK SCALE.

8lbs. washing soda, 1 gallon red oil, 50 gallons of water; dissolve the soda in the water, add 2 gallons of this to the oil, then pour the emulsion back into the soda water.

PEACH TIP MOTH.

So far no satisfactory remedy is available.

PHYLLOXERA ON GRAPE VINES.

Minute yellow aphid causing swellings on roots; spray nicotine sulphate; no efficient remedy; re-plant vineyard on resistant stocks.

POWDERY MILDEW, OIDIUM, BLACK SPOT.

Dust with flowers of sulphur, or atomic sulphur, shortly after growth starts, and repeat every two or three weeks. At least three dustings are necessary, more if required. The addition of a small portion of dehydrated lime will make this more effective. Or, if preferred, spray with potassium sulphurata 1oz. to 1 gallon water in Summer, 2oz. to 1 gallon water in Winter. Use a fine nozzle to spray with. Another very efficient method is dusting mixture of 9 parts of sulphur to 1 part of arsenate of lead, which will give control of mildew and black spot.

RED SPIDER AND MITES.

Usually found in under surface of foliage. Spray 1lb. finely-powdered sulphur, to 3 gallons water, with a little soap added; or, nicotine sulphate 40%, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 50 gallons water. Or, use Red Oil in Winter. For a dusting, use equal parts of sulphur and hydrated lime blown on to the trees.

RUST.—Spray Bordeaux Formula, 6-4-22, before buds burst.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Spray before buds burst in Spring. One gallon to 30 red oil or lime sulphur; 1-part-10 if woolly aphid is present; 1 gallon lime sulphur to 10 gallons water; add 2oz. black leaf 40. to every 10 gallons of lime sulphur mixture. Apply at beginning of Winter, and then towards the end.

SELF BOILED LIME SULPHUR MIXTURE FOR BROWN ROT, SCAB, AND BLACK SPOT.

8lb. of fresh stone lime, 8lb. sulphur, to 50 gallons water. The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added, after first sieving it to break up lumps. The mixture should be stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as all bubbling has ceased check further action by adding cold water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into spray tank for use. Care should be taken that the mixture does not remain hot after it is properly slaked. Spray 3 to 4 weeks after petals have fallen. It is advisable to add 2lbs. of arsenate of lead to control any leaf-eating insects.

TOBACCO WASH FOR APHIS, RUTHERGLEN BUG, AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lb.; soft soap, 2lb; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

THRIP.—So far no really efficient remedy is available, but spraying with nicotine before flower buds open will keep it in check.

WHITE ANTS.

Where a fruit tree has been attacked by white ants, scrape away all the wood that has been perforated by the insects, tracing it as far into the ground as possible, and paint the wound with a solution made up of two parts Stockholm tar to one part of kerosene. To make the solution, warm the tar until it becomes liquefied, then add the kerosene and mix. Apply with a brush, rubbing the solution well into the wood. White ants mostly attack trees that have decayed or been bruised beneath the surface, and care should be taken, therefore, when cultivating or ploughing, not to tear the roots or strike the butt of the trees. There is no known way of preventing white ants attacking a tree affected as described, for the insects are always present in the soil, awaiting their opportunity. We have also found that common salt spread around the trees and worked lightly in the soil is a preventive against the ants attacking newly-planted trees.

WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES, MILDEW AND FUNGOID DISEASES

Spray with atomic sulphur, (a prepared mixture) 1lb. to 10 gallons of water, or substitute if not available Flower of Sulphur and some adhesive matter mixed. This is a lasting and deadly insecticide for these mites, and does not injure the foliage.

GRAFTING-WAX.

Four lbs. of resin, 2lbs. of beeswax, 1lb. of mutton tallow; dissolve over a slow fire, and apply warm with a small brush. If necessary to apply this with the hands, it is best to keep them well greased, so as to prevent the wax from sticking to them. The following is another formula: 1lb. beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. resin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint boiled linseed oil; should not be made so hard that it will crack after being applied.

Date.....1925

EPPING, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCH the following Order on.....
Date of despatch—at once, if not marked otherwise.

per.....by.....
 Goods or mail train, steamer or parcel post. To pay on prepaid rates.

to.....c/o.....
 Name of railway station, port or post town. Name agent, carrier or coach (if any)

Herewith enclosed £.....:.....by.....in Payment
Chq., P.O.O., P.N., Cash, etc.

Signature M
Mr., Mrs., Miss, as the case may be.

Postal Address in full.....
 With post town and State.....

The following Goods selected from your 1925 Catalogue, substituting the nearest you can recommend where stock is exhausted. If substitutes not required, cross out.

[illegible]

Carried Forward.

IMPORTANT.—Please write inquiries apart from your order.

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF VARIETY.	s.	d.	s.
Brought Forward				
	TOTAL			

Please add Exchange to Country Cheques.

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TABLE FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS :

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 foot to 80 feet, plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below, by the decimal .866, or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
80	7	18	134	6½	1,031
60	12	17	150	6	1,201
50	17	16	169	5½	1,440
40	27	15	193	5	1,742
35	36	14	222	4½	2,151
30	48	13	257	4	2,722
28	55	12	302	3½	3,556
26	64	11	360	3	4,840
24	75	10	435	2½	6,970
22	90	9	537	2	10,890
20	100	8	680	1½	19,360
19	120	7	889	1	43,560

L. P. ROSEN & SON

Fernhill Nurseries

EPPING, N.S. Wales, AUSTRALIA



A copy of this Catalogue is posted gratis to all applicants; and as they sometimes go astray, we would be pleased to post another to those on our mailing list who have not received a copy by the end of March.

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If you have no use for this Season's Catalogue, we would esteem it a favor and thank you to give it to your friends who are likely to require Nursery Goods.